The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,878. New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	„ 2	0
First insertion, each line	„ 0	6
Second insertion	„ 0	4
The third succeeding insertions	„ 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, &c.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

Births.

SEVERIN.—At Gowhatty, on the 4th August, the wife of P. F. Severin, Esq., Gropinaut Mungledye, of a daughter.

GRAHAM.—At Poosa, Tirhoot, on the 9th August, the wife of G. Graham, Esq., B. C. S., of a son.

DODD.—At Seapur, Oudh, on the 12th August, the wife of Charles Dodd, Esq., of a daughter.

Deaths.

BOWERS.—At his residence, Bhupteahi, Bhagulpore, on the 9th August, Joseph Francis Bowers, Indigo Planter and Thecadar, aged 38 years and 8 months.

PEERS.—At 3, Government Place, on the 16th August, William Francis, the only son of J. F. Peers, Surgeon, aged 3 years 9 months and 20 days.

MADRAS.

Marriage.

FINGLAS—O'RIELLY.—At Masulipatam, on the 9th August, by the Revd. A. Tagliaben, Captain Lewis J. F. Finglas, of His Excellency Nawab Salar Jung's Infantry, to Miss Maria, daughter of Mr. James O'Rielly, Jailor of Guntoor.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain Taunton, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf, on 25th September, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offers.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain Cameron, will be despatched on the 1st September, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Narrakal, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam—also, weather permitting, at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The S. S. PENANG, 850 tons, 160 H. P., Captain Blackmore, will be despatched on the above voyage on the 15th September.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SALSETTE, 1491 Tons and 400 H.P., Captain H. W. King, will be despatched [illegible] Ports on MONDAY, the 29th August [illegible] taking also Cargo [illegible] Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday the [illegible] be allowed on any chest of Opium [illegible] in the ship on the 25th instant.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 16th August, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequate state of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of not less than three members travelling together: *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports visé'd for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES, per *Leonidas*.—With reference to previous advertisement, we beg to give notice that, all Goods consigned to order, for which Boats are not alongside as they come to hand, are being landed and warehoused at the Custom House Bunder, on account and risk of the Interested, and will be retained until payment of such charges as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd August 1864. Agents Ship *Leonidas*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Cyclops*, Cordiner, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Cordiner will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 18th August 1864. Agents ship *Cyclops*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Lightning*, Husband, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Husband will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 19th August 1864. Agents ship *Lightning*.

NOTICE TO EQUESTRIANS.—The Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) is about to commence Excavations in Back Bay, and the Public is warned that it will be dangerous for Equestrians to ride upon the Sands between the Woodstacks and the Esplanade.

The Company will not be answerable for any accidents after this notice has been published.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

NOTICE.—There will be a sale of Melter's Dross at the Mint on TUESDAY, the 30th August, at one o'clock.

Also of some old Iron Rollers and other articles at 12 o'clock.

Ten per cent must be paid by purchasers at the time, and all articles removed and money paid in ten days from date of sale.

J. A. BALLARD,
Lieut.-Colonel, Mint Master.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Capital Six Lacs of Rupees with power to increase.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

METAL DESPATCH, DEED AND CASH BOXES.—A supply of these Articles have just been received. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Fort and Byculla.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.

LUDWIG KNOOP.
JULIUS KNOOP.
HEINRICH MULLER.
Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 Forbes Street.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.
E. LARTER, Proprietor.
Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The time for receiving Tenders for the erection of Bridges and Approaches over the Railway for the Grant, Breach Candy, and Malabar Point Roads is extended from 18th to 31st instant.

J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.
Offices, Lall Bagh, 17th August 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share has been made payable at the Offices of the Bank on or before the 19th August, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 28th July 1864.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 Aldgate, London, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 75 per share has been made and that the same is payable at the Bank of Hindostan on or before the 31st day of August instant.

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES F. KELLY, Chairman.
Bombay, 11th August, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—From and after the 20th instant, water will be supplied to the Shipping by the undersigned under contract with the Municipal Commissioners. Price Rs. 3 per Ton.

Orders registered at the Company's Office in Marine Street. Forty-eight hours notice required.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

THE "SINDIAN." ESTABLISHED IN 1852, published in Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING. Terms per mensem:—Town Delivery:—Two Rupees. Mofussil:—Two Rupees, and Eight Annas for postage. In Arrears:—Eight Annas in addition to the above rates.

N. B.—It is requested that remittances of small amounts from the Mofussil, be made in one anna postage stamps.

Advertising Terms—Moderate.

A. N. de FLEURIMONT, Proprietor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Eduljee Dadabhoy Booty has retired from the Firm of Dady Sorabjee & Co., and that all the Interest and Responsibility of the said Eduljee Dadabhoy Booty of the said Firm has ceased from this date, 23rd August 1864, by mutual consent. All debts due to the said firm and all liabilities will be received and paid by the remainder partners Sorabjee Jamsetjee Malla and Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Moos.

પા. એદલજી દાદાભાઈ બુતી ગઈ.

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE MALLA,
NANABHOY JAMSETJEE MOOS.

THE EAST IN[illegible] ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—[illegible] SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE [illegible] Co. [illegible] been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby [illegible] notice, that they are prepared at once to transact [illegible] following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

THE ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી અલેકઝાંડરા પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि अलेक्झांड्रा प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड)

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned, to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Office, Bombay, Bruce Lane, No. 1, 13th August 186

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of his Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co., No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th day of August 1864, at 10 P. M., to receive the Directors' Report, to declare a Dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1864, and to confirm the change of the name of the Company from the "Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited)" to the "Bomanjee Hormusjee Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited.)"

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SPENCER, Secretary.
Bombay, 15th August 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, in accordance with Clause XCI. of the Articles of Association, that all Shares on which the SECOND CALL, with Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, has not been paid on or before the 31st instant, will be liable to be forfeited.

Payments of Calls are received at the Bank's Office, No. 40, Medow Street.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Power vested in them, by Resolutions passed at an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Bank of India on the 6th June, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeing held on 9th July 1864, the Board of Directors have determined on issuing the New Shares of the additional Capital of Forty Lacs of Rupees at a premium of Twenty per cent., or Rs. 40 per Share. This sum, together with a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share, is payable on or before the 2nd day of September next, but it is optional with Shareholders to pay the premium and the full amount of the New Shares on that date, which payment will entitle Shareholders availing themselves of the option given, to participate in the dividend to be declared by the Bank for the current half-year ending 31st December 1864. Shareholders paying the premium and first Call only will entitle themselves to interest at the rate of 9 per cent. on the amount of such Call from the date of payment; and Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be charged on all Calls and premiums unpaid on the 2nd September, until any other rate shall be notified.

By order of the Board,
10th August 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, AND SUEZ TELEGRAPH.—The undersigned will receive Messages for transmission direct by Telegraph from Suez to England and any part of the Continent of Europe.

For Tariff of rates and all other particulars, apply to

ROBERT DUNDAS, Agent.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Bombay, 16th August 1864.

LIQUIDATION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY OF THE LATE FIRM OF HUTT, MONNET & Co.—The inhabitants of Bombay and its vicinity are hereby informed, that on MONDAY the 8th instant, the Shop No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, will be opened and the sale of goods commenced. In order to effect a speedy and profitable sale for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm, Mr. G. Monnet has been instructed by the Official Assignee to dispose of the Bombay Stock at a *great discount for ready cash.*

List of Goods.

Jewellery consisting of handsome Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings Lockets, &c. &c.

A lage assortment of Masonic Jewellery.

Handsome Jewel Cases. Dressing Cases mounted with silver. Fancy Articles in great variety. Selected Card Cases and Fans. Flower Vases. Telescopes. Papier Mache Ware. Jet Ware. Electro Plated Ware.

A selection of fancy Articles from Elkington & Co. A large quantity of Stationary. Portable Writing Desks. Dispatch Boxes. Cash Boxes with Chubb's Locks. Handsomely bound Albums. Penknives and Scissors in great variety. Stereoscopes. Stereoscopic Views and Carte de Visites. Pocket and Memorandum Books.

Toilet Articles, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Fancy Bottles, Perfumery, &c.,—Yellow and Fancy Soaps.

A small selection of Silks and Muslins Gloves. Braces. Gent's, Ladies, and Children's Boots and Shoes. Parasols. Small Umbrellas. Silk Hankerchiefs, and Pugrees.

Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches. Brandy Flasks. Walking Sticks. Riding Whips. Chamois Leathers. Tobacco of every description in tins. Cheroot Cases in great variety. Meer schaum Pipes. Briar Root Pipes, &c. &c.

Racket Bats and Shoes. Carpet Bags and Trunks.

Tucker's Wall Lamps. French Patent Coffee Pots. Two Billiard Cloths and Billiard Balls. A Family Ice Machines. A few dozens of Cut Glass Tumblers and Decanters.

One First Class Grand Square Piano, "Collard and Collard." One do. Cottage do. Two French Pianos, "Debain." Iron Easy Chairs.

A good assortment of Oilman Stores just opened. Vegetable and Flower Seeds also just opened (from James Grant & Co.) A small quantity of Wines and Spirits; and many other Sundries.

Bombay, 6th August 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

RE HUNT, MONNET & Co.—NOTICE.—All persons having claims against, or being indebted to the above, are requested to send their claims, or the amounts due by them, to the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay.

COTTON AGENCY WANTED.—COOMRAWUTTEE.—The Advertiser, occupied in the District, would be glad to undertake buying and despatching this season. Address "A. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED A STEWARDESS for a first-class Ship. Apply to DADY SORABJEE, Dubash, Oak Lane.

WANTED. A BILLIARD MARKER. Good wages will be given to a first-class man. Apply to the Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a second ASSISTANT SURVEYOR, salary Rupees 150. Apply in person to Mr. H. R. Wilcox Office, new Oriental Bank Building, Rampart Row.
22nd August 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
From Bombay to England.
For (2) two European Convicts.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For (4) four time-expired Convicts.
From Bombay to the Andamans.
For (3) thirty Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઈ જાઈંટ ષ્ટોક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.
Bombay, 5th July 1864.

POONA SEASON.—Mr. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

NOTICE.—THURSTON'S BEST IMPERIAL PETROSIAN, 12 ft., SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, with India Rubber Cushions; on massive turned Pillars, with adjusting Screws, Cues Balls, Revolving Lamps, &c. &c., complete, expected early next month by ESPERANCE and HANNAH.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Final Call of Rs. 30 per Share.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 28th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Provisional Share-Certificates, in exchange for receipts for payment of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 11th August 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery [illegible] repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી પ્રીનસ આફ વેલસ શીપીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at our Office, No. 1, Bruce Lane, on FRIDAY the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report for past year.
2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those in office.
3rd. To appoint Auditor or Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Articles will be sold by Public Auction, at the Works of the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited), at Bassein, on FRIDAY the 26th August 1864:—

1 Pair Horizontal Engines, 6-horse power.
2 Cylindrical Tubular Boilers.
2 Old ditto ditto.
1 Pair 8-Inch Pump, with Gun Metal Plungers and Pulleys and Shafting for working, complete
1 6-Inch Lathe, with Rests, &c., complete, and with Fly Wheel and Driving Bands.
1 Grindstone and Trough.
1 Drilling Machine.
1 Punching Press.
3 Tons 17 cwt. of Refining and Building Chunam.
Sundry Brass and Iron Casting, Bar, Rod, and Plate and Sheet Iron, Spun Yarn (English and Country), Block and Sheet Tin, Pump, Leather and Country Hides, Baskets, Files, &c. &c., 3 or 4 2,000 Gallons Vats, more or less damaged.
56 Basket Bottles.
3 Coal Screws.
1 Bullock Shigram.

AND

One 18 Tons Boat, with Sails, Masts, &c., complete.
Bombay, 16th August 1864.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—With reference to previous Advertisements, Messrs. BENNET & Co. have been directed by the Government of Bombay, to sell at 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY the 26th instant, by Public Auction, on Building Leases for terms of 999 years, the following plots of Ground on the Site of the Old Ramparts:—

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 situate in Hornby Row.
„ 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 „ Rampart Row.
„ 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 „ near the corner of Rampart Row and Rope Walk Row.

Each Lot will have a frontage of about 40 feet towards the old Buildings in the Fort, and an average depth of 140 feet, having a superficial area of 622 yards or thereabouts. The Lots will be offered for sale separately, or two or more together, at the discretion of the vendors.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder within ten days thereafter, on signing the agreement for lease.

The sale will take place in the large Upper Store Room, near the Entrance Gateway leading to the Mechanics' Institution Rooms, in the Government Dockyard.

Plans and particulars with draft form of agreement of lease and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, near the Government Cooperage, on the Esplanade, Bombay, from the 18th instant to the day of sale.

By order,
J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The East India Bank have this day removed to the premises, No. 3, Hornby Row, next door to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, 15th August 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીંશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनीनसुला लंडन येंड चाईना बांक (लिमीटेड).

SECOND CALL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees One Hundred (Rs. 100) per Share, is payable at the Temporary Offices of the Bank, Church Gate Street, on or before the 15th day of August next, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 25th July 1864.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine (999) years of the Land and Premises, known as the Gunpowder Works at Mazagon, including the Agent's Quarters, but exclusive of the Cap Manufactory, Dhall Stalk Sheds, and Hay Stacks Land, and that portion of the Land within the ring fence wall which has been marked off for public roads, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 25th August 1864.

2.—The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of ten per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. on or before the 5th September 1864; twenty-five per cent. on or before the 25th November 1864; twenty-five per cent. on or before the 25th February 1865; and the remainder on or before the 26th August 1865.

3.—Possession will be given on the terms of the lease being duly signed by the purchaser.

4.—A plan of the Land may be seen at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

5.—The form of agreement to be signed by the purchaser or lessee may be inspected at the Office of the Collector of Bombay two days before the date of sale.

6.—The following are the general terms of the lease:—

General terms of the lease of the Powder Works Lands and Premises.

I.—The lease to be for 999 years commencing from the 26th August 1854.

II.—A yearly rent of Rs. 400 per annum to be paid on 1st May in each year during the first 10 years of the term, and Rupees 23,025 per annum during the remainder of the lease.

III.—Lessee to be considered owner of all houses, buildings, sheds and other immoveable property on the land at the time of possession being given over.

IV.—Shall have the right of reclaiming Land from the Sea, along the Eastern fore-shore of said Premises as shown in the plan, but no such reclamation to be commenced without one month's previous notice thereof being given to Government, in writing, and a plan being submitted for the approval of Government, and the reclamation to be carried out in conformity with such approved plan.

V.—Should the purchaser or lessee desire to reclaim beyond the limits shown on the plan, and submit a plan of such proposed reclamation within ten years from the date of sale, Government will, if they approve of the proposed additional reclamation, lease the Sea-land required for such purpose for the remainder of the term of 999 years, at a rental of Rupees 1 0 per acre per annum, to be paid on 1st May in each year during the first 10 years of the remainder of the term, and Rupees 500 per acre per annum during the remainder thereafter of the lease.

VI.—Lessee to pay all taxes, rates, &c., that may be or become due.

VII.—Land required for Police or Customs Chowkees to be given up to Government for such purposes free of valuation and rent.

VIII.—The lease to contain a proviso for re-entry on breach of any of the Covenants, or conditions, or on non-payment of the rent within 20 days after it becomes due, without any necessity for a formal demand thereof and all other usual clauses and conditions.

IX.—Lease to be prepared by the lessor's Solicitor at the lessee's expense.

X.—The lessee not to be entitled to enquire into or object to the lessor's title.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 16th August 1864.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by Dorabjee Hormusjee now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 10.

Contents—Interest on Rupees; from ¼ to 12 per cent. Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchange from ¼ to 10 percent.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.
„ Reading do.
„ Tent do.
„ Argand do.
Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Hand do.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete	Rs. 320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	500
Do. do. forming a pair if required	250
Do. do. do. do.	275
Do. do. with Opal	140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds	110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds	300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	250
Do. do. do. do.	200
Do. Necklets	Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from	Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	Rs. 80 to 250
Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.	
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.	
Do. Charms in great variety.	
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.	
Do. Studs in cases complete.	
Do. Signet and other Rings.	
Do. Wedding and Guard do.	
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.	
Do. Solitaires.	
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.	
Ivory do. do.	
Silver Mugs for Children.	
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.	
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.	
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.	
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.	
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.	

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers
Fort and Byculla.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CNMPANY, LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—Capital: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq	Liverpool.

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Bernard Hall, Esq.,	Liverpool.

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Charlton R. Hall, Esq	Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq	Glasgow.
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R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher, J. Thomas, Esq	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe. Esq	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq	Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

For further particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq. | J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq. | Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq. | E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. Mackintosh, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;
2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;
3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted. The present rates are:—

For 1 month 6 per cent.
„ 2 months 8 „

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 7 „ „
„ 12 „ 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th August 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by Jewraz Balloo. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET,—From 1st October next, the whole of the Premises, No. 6, Apollo Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co. These Premises have a stone-built Treasury, large Godown, and a spacious Compound, and a large Stable, with separate entrance from Forbes Street. For farther particulars apply to Mr. DARASHAW DHUNJEESHA CAPTAIN, No. 12, Church Street.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order, of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Land in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

THE MARRIAGE BILL.
Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. Anderson in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

THACKER VINING & Co.
ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
(Now in the Press.)

THE VEGETABLE PRODUCTS OF WESTERN INDIA. By Dr. Birdwood. Second Edition,—with Index complete, under the various heads of Botanical names, Commercial and old writers' names and native names. Price Rs. 15. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed ex *City of London, Monarchy,* and *City of Amoy,* a handsome and light four-seated new OPEN CARRIAGE; one ditto MALVERN DOG CART with Lamps—both built by McNaught and Smith of London; a handsome and light new ALBERT BUGGY by Robertson of London; a very handsome and small English-built BROUGHAM, with Lamps and Shaft by J. and W. Wilson of Glasgow; one ditto LANDAU SOCIABLE with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft by F. J. Smith & Co. of London; a light Office SHIGRAM by Collett. A handsome and Light English-built MAIL PHÆTON with Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by Laurie and Marner.

A handsome and Light new Palanquin Office Shigram with Lamps and Shafts, and several other Carriages.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross-road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
Bombay, 9th August 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have engaged the services of Mr. Robertson as Cutter and Manager of their firm, Gentlemen may rest assured of a fashionable and first class fit, Mr. Robertson having been employed in some of the first houses in England. Children's Knickerbocker suits made of the newest patterns. A large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths always on hand.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englsh Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Revolvers by Colt and Adam.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
Waterproof Gentlemen's Coats and Leggings, lately arrived by last Mail.
Good English Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, new and second-hand.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H. P. Condensing Engine with Portable Boiler.
2 H. P. Upright Portable Engine.
4 H. P. Horizontal Engine with egg shaped Boiler.
4 H. P. Upright Portable Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
10 H. P. Do. do. do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine and Flue Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.
Hand Drilling Machines with coned Pulleys for power.
One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.
One 18½ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft. by 6 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.
One 16½ by 36 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.
One Portable Engine on Wheels, 9 in. by 16 in. Cylinder 2 in. by 2½ in. Steam Whistles.
Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hanging Brackets, &c.
Ten Do. 2½ in. &c.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16 and 18 feet beds.
One self-acting and Screw cutting 6 in. Centre. 6 feet Bed Foot Lathe
Single and double acting Horizontal Pumping Engines suitable for Ship Board or Pumping foundations or Cotton Factory's use as they act well as Fire Engines, having upright Portable Tubular Boilers.
2 Hydraulic Presses, just the size for such bales as Cotton Mills turns out.
2 Screwing Machines, one Patent Cotton Gin.
2 Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws of various sizes.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
2½ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., and 12 in. Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Steel Mill Picks, with handles complete.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
3 ft. Corn Mills with French Burr Stones.
3 ft. 6 in. do. do.
4 ft. do. do.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings and the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 1st August 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW: now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.
LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.

Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.
Sherries—superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns and Rifles.
Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
Revolvers in cases complete.
Cartridge Cases, &c.

10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Magnums at Rs. 10. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden,* at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Bombay, 27th June 1864.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—The following Wines just received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:

Champagne, Quarts,	in cases containing		1	dozen	each.
Moselle,	„	„	1	„	„
Do. Pints	„	„	2	„	„
Hockheimer, Quarts,	„	„	1	„	„
Macobrunner,	„	„	1	„	„
Sherry (Yellow Seal,)	„	„	2	„	„
Do. (Black Seal,)	„	„	2	„	„
Brandy,	„	„	1	„	„

Also, some superior Sherries and Brandy from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell, and a few Cases of Claret, St. Julien, and La Rose.

W. NICOL & Co.
14th July 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following:—

Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, Qts. Rs. 5 per doz.
Stout, „ „ „ „ „ 5 „
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury & Buxton, „ „ 4½ „

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
10, Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following Wines, &c.:—

	per doz.
Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne Mumms Magnums	Rs. 60
Do. do. do. Quarts	„ 36
Do. do. do. Pints per case of 2 doz.	„ 40
Do. do. do. Nonpareils Moselles, Quarts.	„ 40
Do. do. do. Hocks	„ 40
Sherry Mires Blue Seal	„ 22
Do. Yellow Seal	„ 26
Do. Black Seal	„ 30
Brandy Martell's	„ 28
Claret, Margaux Medoc	„ 18

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
10 Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. GREY & Co:—

	First quality Moet's Champagne	Rs. 40
	Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„ 30
	Leith Ginger Wine	„ 10
Rhenish Wines	Prince Metternich	„ 35
	Johannisberg	„ 34
	Steinberg Cabinet	„ 30
	Flower of Moselle	„ 27
	Marcobrunn	„ 24
	Ru des Humberg	„ 22
	Geisenheim	„ 20
	Burgundy	„ 20
	Morice Cox & Co.'s Pale Ale	„ 5½

16th August 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

	per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs. 28
„ Otard, Dupuy's 1857	„ 24
„ Old Champagne Cognac	„ 36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„ 24
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's	„ 30
„ „ Gerothwold's.	„ 25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)	„ 25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)	„ 40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	„ 17
„ The first growths	„ 30

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st July 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs 3 Pints.

NOTICE.—We have much pleasure in informing our Indian constituents and the public that Mr. CHARLES PALMER, our late representative in Bombay, and for many years connected with our London business, has this day been admitted a Partner in our House.

CUTLER & Co.
London, 44, Mark Lane, 30th June 1864.

With reference to the above, we beg to announce that the style of our Firm from this date will be "CUTLER, PALMER & Co.," (Late CUTLER & Co.,) and in making this announcement we avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our thanks to our Indian friends for the continued support they have been good enough to extend to us, from the establishment of our late Branch House in Bombay, in 1845, by our then Agent, Mr. ROBERT KNIGHT, to the closing of the same in 1862, by Mr. CHARLES PALMER, and continued from that time to the present, to our respected Friends, Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS of Bombay, who have entered into an arrangement with us, for an unexpired term of Three Years, to keep in their godowns a large and choice assortment of our Wines and Spirits, &c., and to whom we respectfully solicit that all orders from our Friends in Western India may be sent for execution.

In Calcutta and the N. W. Provinces, our Wines, &c., may be obtained on application to Messrs. D.M. FOLKARD & Co., of 4 Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, who have lately entered into an arrangement with us to receive our Wines, &c., on their own account.

In Madras we are for the present wholly unrepresented, and shall therefore be most glad to receive *direct* orders from that Presidency, addressed to us, as above.

We solicit for our New Firm a continuance of the favors above acknowledged, and subjoin our quotations, for all India, which include Duty, and all expenses, save transit-charges to up-country stations from either Presidency town.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
(LATE CUTLER & Co.)
LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS.

Address:—Tower Bonded Vaults, 44, Mark Lane, London.

		Rs. per doz. Qrts.	Pts.
Claret	No. 1 Black Capsule	35	18
	No. 2 Blue „	30	16
	No. 3 Yellow „	26	14
	No. 4. Green „	22	12
	Medoc Red „	18	10
Champagne	Brand, Cutler & Co.	38	20
	Brand, C. & Co.	32	0
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Port	Black Seal	28	15
	Red Seal	24	13
Sherry	Amontillado Black Seal	33	0
	Pale Amoroso „ „	30	0
	Light Golden Green „	28	0
	„ „ Blue „	28	0
	Pale Brown „	26	0
	„ Yellow „	22	0
	„ White „	19	0
Ginger Wine		18	0
Cognac, Old and Pale	(Black Capsule)	33	0
„ „	(Yellow „)	28	0
Gin Old Tom		20	0
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22	0
Rum, Old Jamaica		20	0
Curacoa	Brown in Glass Bottles	42	22
	White „ Bottles	42	22
Maraschino, Di Zara		40	21
Cherry Brandy		30	15

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey Horse and Harness, will be sold separately if required.

Also, a strong Bay Galloway Gelding, with Saddle, Bridle and other Horse Furniture.

The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, or they would not be parted with at all. May be seen and further particulars learned on application to Mr. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, No. 2, Hummum Street Fort Bombay.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

FRESH STORES ex *City of Edinburgh* and *Caribbean*—Finest York Hams and Wiltshire Bacon, Pigs' Cheeks, Cheeses of sorts, dried Ox Tongues, ditto in Jelly, Bologna, Oxford Truffled Pork and Beef Sausages, Oxford Brawn, Potted Meats, preserved Truffled Poultry and Game, Potted Meats and Preserved Meats in tin, Fish assorted, Soup ditto, Vegetables ditto, Pickles, Sauces, Flavoring Essences, Jams and Jellies, Syrups, Fruits in Syrup, Fruits in Noyeau and Brandy, Tarts, Crystallized and Dessert Fruits, &c., Biscuits, Chocolate, Sundries, Cocoa and Cocoa-paste, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Isinglass and Gelatine.

Always in stock of the best brands.

Brandy, Wines, Old Tom, Hollands, Whiskey, Liqueur, Geneva, Cherry Brandy, Champagne, Moselle, Hock, Curaçoa, Maraschino, Vermouth, Beer Allsopp's and Tennant's (Bass expected), Porter.

Fishing Tackle, Games, Stationery, Perfumery, Chubb's Locks and Boxes, and other goods, Tobacco and Pipes, best Manilla and Trichinopolly Cheroots, &c.

DWYER & Co.'s Store, Forbes' Street.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET OR-NAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TRECHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by Thurston & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅜.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2¼.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye in ¼ lb.	Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1½ per lb.	York and Westphalia Hams. Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Neat's Tongues. Bath Chops and Pigs Check.	At 1½ per lb.
	CHEESE.		
	Chedder Stilton Pine Somerset Gueyre	Parmesan Gauese Richmond Berkley	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Puzzle
Parlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chess-board"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
„ „ Non Plus
„ Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
„ Aunt Sally
„ Ringolette
„ Russian Bear Hunt
„ English Loto
„ Targetta
„ Red, White, and Blue
„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
„ Game of War
„ Puff and Dart
„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
„ Gwalior
„ Hard Lines
„ Traveller's Dodecahedron, or a Voyage round the World.
„ Oxford University Boat Race.
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

FOR SALE, (apply to Merwanjee Maneckjee, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ... per dz. Rs. 4½

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

	per dozen.
BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs. 16
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	„ 15
Do. white do.	„ 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„ 38
Green Seal, quarts	„ 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„ 32
Chateau Beychevelle	„ 17
St. Estèphe, a light breakfast wine	„ 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	„ 9
MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts	„ 30
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. SHERRY—Do. pale old dry.	„ 32
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	„ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„ 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„ 12

CARBINES and RIFLES — Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding
At various prices.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.,
(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE SOLD, the owner having no further use for him, a handsome BAY ARAB, 14-2 in height, quiet, and has been regularly ridden by a Lady. Price 650 Rupees. Can be seen and tried by applying by letter to "G. L.," Gazette Office.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Provisional Share Certificates, in Exchange for receipts for First and Second Calls, will be issued, on application at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that from and after this date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

NOTICE.—An emergent General Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Club, will be held in the Club Rooms THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 25th August 1864, at 5 P. M., to consider the subject of a site for a new Club House. All Resident Members are particularly requested to attend.

JOHN REYNOLDS,
Honorary Secretary Bombay Club.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Augusta, O. [illegible], Master, from Sweden, are requested to send for their respective Goods as they [illegible] to [illegible], failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

O. E. NYLEN, at CURSETJEE and BOMANJEE'S.
Bombay, 25th August 1864.

TENDERS REQUIRED FOR 30,000 TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS, to be delivered on the Premises of the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) at Chowpatty, at the rate of 6,000 per month. Specification and other particulars to be had on application to Messrs. Scott and McCLELLAND.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for the Secretaries.
N. B.—No tender will be received after the 31st instant.
23rd August 1864.

TO DEVELOPERS AND CAPITALISTS.—The Advertiser begs to inform Directors of Public Companies, and others, who may be engaged in carrying on extensive works, that he is open to an engagement, either as a Storekeeper or Paymaster, or General Overseer. His Indian experience may be said to be both vast and varied, and he speaks fluently in the Hindustanee language.

References, of the highest character, will be furnished. Address "F. R. P.," Deccan Herald Office, Poona.
[illegible], 19th August 1864.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.—To be sold by Public Auction on the 8th proximo, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in Fort George, a quantity of superfluous and unserviceable Barrack Stores, Copper Ware, &c.

Terms.—Purchasers are requested to pay down on the spot the total amount for which separate Lots are knocked down, and to clear the same away immediately the Sale is concluded, as the Barrack Department will incur no risk or responsibility in the matter.

J. BARNARD, Senior Barrack Master.
Bombay, 24th August 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED)—FOURTH CALL OF Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Fourth Call of Rupees one hundred (100) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th September, proximo, failing which, interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Company's Office, 10 Hummum Street, 24th Aug. 1864.

NOTICE.—Lost or Stolen, a Receipt dated 23rd June 1864, of the Bank of Hindoostan, China, and Japan (Limited) for Rs 500, for the first Call upon ten Shares of the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited) in the name of JAMSETJEE DADABHAI VADIA, Indian Trading Bank, and Blank endorsed by him, together with Allotment Paper of the same. Whoever produce the Papers to the undersigned at the Office of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company will be handsomely rewarded. Notice of loss has been given at proper quarters.

SHEWRAM, LISBOA & Co.
Tamarind Lane, 24th August 1864.

NOTICE.—To Let for one year certain, from 15th September next, a piece of Ground on the north side of the Grant Road, formerly a Tank, called Cursetjee Sookiajee Tank, and contains by measurement 406 square yards.

The Ground may be used for storing Materials, or for Vegetable and Garden purposes, but will not be allowed to be built upon even in a temporary manner.

For Plan of the Ground or other information, application should be made to the undersigned, who will receive Verbal Tenders for the rental of the said Ground at 1 o'clock on THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, in this Office, No. 4, in Hornby Row, Fort.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
WM. COLE BAYLY,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 24th Aug. 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that HORA SHAIKJEEBHOY MOOLLABHOY MEYA, Mahomedan, Inhabitant of Bombay, hath contracted and agreed to mortgage to JEEWANJEE DHUNJEEBHOY MACHA BARUNNA, Parsee Inhabitant of Bombay, all that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, Hereditaments, and Premises, standing thereon, situate at Butcher Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay aforesaid; and containing by admeasurement two hundred and two square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under number 3, and are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under number one hundred and eighty-seven, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the house of the said Hora Shaikjeebhoy Moolabhoy Meya, on the West by the Public Road called the Butcher Street, on the North by the house of Vuzeer Morad Kasoy, and on the South by the stable of Meya Dada Muckon. All persons having any claims upon the Premises by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me, as the Solicitor for the Mortgagee, at my Office, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Mortgage will be completed without regard to any such claims.—Dated this 22nd day of August 1864.

CHARLES LEGGETT, Mortgagee's Solicitor.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank on FRIDAY, the 9th September, proximo, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and declare a Dividend for the period ending 30th June 1864.

2nd.—To elect Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

3rd.—To alter Clause XLIX. of the Articles of Association.

"That the qualification of a Director shall be the Ownership of 100 Shares or more of Rs. 150 each, as follows:—

"That the qualification of a Director shall be the Ownership of 50 Shares at Rs. 250 each."

4th.—To alter Clause LXXXVIII.

"That if any call or instalment shall remain unpaid after the time fixed for payment thereof, interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum shall be charged from the period fixed for payment as follows:—

"That the Directors fix the rate of interest to be charged on any call or instalment which shall remain unpaid after the time fixed for payment thereof."

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
24th August 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Salsette, will be closed on SUNDAY the 28th inst., at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—August, 1864.

Days.	Dates.	Remarkable Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	[illegible]
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	25	[illegible]	5 44	6 15	4 34	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri.	26	Birth of Prince Albert.	5 45	6 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Sat.	27	[illegible]	5 46	6 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Sun.	28	St. Augustine — 11th Sunday after Trinity.	[illegible]	6 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Mon.	29	St. John the Baptist beheaded	5 46	6 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Tues.	30	[illegible]	5 46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Wed.	31	[illegible]	5 45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Aug. [illegible]	Kurrachee	Aug. [illegible]
Agra	Aug. 19	Lahore	Aug. [illegible]
Allahabad	Aug. 18	London	Aug. 3
Australia	Aug. 3	Mauritius	June [illegible]
Alexandria	July 28	Madras	Aug. 14
Bangalore	Aug. [illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. 9
Calcutta	Aug. 17	[illegible]	Aug. [illegible]
Cape	July [illegible]	Oude	Aug. 17
Ceylon	Aug. [illegible]	[illegible]	July [illegible]
Cochin	July [illegible]	Penang	Aug. [illegible]
Delhi	Aug. [illegible]	Rangoon	Aug. [illegible]
[illegible]	Aug. [illegible]	Suez	Aug. 12
Hongkong	July 29	Singapore	Aug. 6

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.

THE Talooqdaree system in Oude is an institution which, owing to its novelty, has given rise to a vast deal of discussion not only in Oude itself but in other parts of the country; but, notwithstanding the general discussion of the subject, it has in few instances, indeed, been impartially reviewed and this has been in a great measure caused by the general ignorance of the principles upon which it is founded. The foremost error seems to be in treating it as a new institution, and, therefore, inimical to the interests of the mass of the people, who, it is alleged, are by this means placed at the mercy of the most influential barons in the country invested with plenary powers. This is quite a mistake, but it is not the only misapprehension which prevails in connection with the institution. Those who are in the least acquainted with the history of Oude since our advent could never fall into such an error, unless they were wilfully blind to the facts of the case. The truth is that the Talooqdaree system has always been indigenous to the soil of Oude. On our first coming, we found the system flourishing to an extent dangerous to the stability of the Government, and to the welfare of the masses. The system had, in fact, parted from the parent state into small quasi-independencies, *bowing only to the paramount power when the latter was capable of exercing it. The bad repute of the system had preceded it, and before we had properly set foot in* the country we had almost made up our minds to dispose of it, and substitute for it, in the settlement of Oude, the system we had found to work (at least up to that time) so well in the neighbouring provinces. With this determination, it was not surprising, therefore, to find on actual possession of the country that the Talooqdaree system ceased to be recognized, and that the settlements were made, not with the influential nobles, but with the middlemen and actual cultivators of the soil; but mark the almost immediate result of this course of policy. The first thing we found on reconquering the province was the re-establishment of the old institution, with the aid of those men with whom we had made the direct settlements. They found themselves unable to retain their possessions in peace and quiet till they placed their property and persons under the protection of men who were both willing and able to afford them that protection. The institution seems to have been necessary to the people and the country, and it had sprung up again as soon as the pressure of our influence was removed.

In reviewing, therefore, the subject of the Talooqdaree system in Oude, we must first look upon it as indigenous to the country. There are a class of people who will not recognize, or rather who will not acknowledge the existence of the institution prior to our advent; and the very same ignorance which actuates them in this matter influences them in discussing the details of the question generally. From these, then, we could hope to derive little information as to the real merits of the institution which has like every other institution its weak points, but that its existence is detrimental to the interests of the people, and of the country, is disproved both by past experience and the present prosperous state of Oude. We need, therefore, place little reliance on or stay to refute arguments founded on other than the real facts of the question, but proceed to the discussion of the points involved forthwith.

Not long since a rumour was in circulation to the effect that certain changes were in contemplation in reference to the position of the Talooqdars, which would affect, for the most part, their landed tenures. Now, whatever effect such a report may have had on the minds of the parties most interested, the impression on the minds of the well-informed part of the community was certainly not calculated to create any alarm, as these but too well knew the exact position and station of the Talooqdars, and the policy involved in the maintenance of the system. But it seems now that there was more force in the rumour than was at first apprehended, though still far less truth than the nature of the rumour might have implied. But as this interference, slight as it undoubtedly is, involves a principle of vast political importance, it needs more than a mere cursory notice.

It ought to be stated, however, before proceeding further upon a discussion of the question at issue, with a new letter to elucidate it, that, by the proclamation issued on the reoccupation of Oude, all the land therein (with few exceptions) escheated to the State, *i. e.* the paramount power; but the actual holders were allowed to retain possession provided they tendered their obedience to the ruling power. The question of the permanent retention of these properties was, however, to remain in abeyance till a future period; the object being not to disturb present holdings, and to interfere as little as possible with the Baronial privileges of the *de facto* possessors. But this was not to be understood in the light either of a direct or indirect guarantee of their possessions to the then incumbents; it was simply a possession recognised till affairs were better understood, and the peace of the country restored, when it would become more feasible to get at the real merits of each holding. But before this could be effected the time was fast approaching when it would be incumbent to arrange more definitely the basis on which these holdings were to be recognized in future; for this was not only necessary for the satisfaction of those in possession, it was even more necessary for the interest of the country, and the welfare of the people.

The first step, then, towards the attainment of this object was, to ascertain the exact extent of each man's holdings. In this view, each Talooqdar was required to furnish a list of the villages, lands, &c. then in his possession, and there was no distinction evidently required to be made between these lands held as of a right, and those which the Talooqdar held merely as mortgages; or, in other words, lands in which the Talooqdar had simply a possessor's rights. The lists called for having been forwarded, and it being taken for granted that the lists so furnished were correct, the lands were confirmed to the present holders, by the late Viceroy, Lord Canning, in open Durbar; and a Sunnud granting the same in perpetuity was subsequently delivered to each man by the Chief Commissioner under his own signature.

The question that has now arisen is as to the settlement of the rights of the mortgagers: in a legal point of view these men have clearly the right of redemption; and had the question involved a judicial bearing, there would be no doubt of the issue. But it seems to us that the principle involved is of a political character, for the grants were made for political purposes and by the highest political functionary in the Empire; and any doubts now arising in connection therewith must be dealt with by the same authority. Mr. Currie, the Settlement Commissioner, was therefore right in our opinion in refusing to deal with claims to redemption of lands conferred in perpetuity on the present holders by the late Viceroy of India.

If, then, these tenures can be viewed in no other light than as political grants, and if we take into consideration the exact wording of the Sunnud, it seems to us a matter of very grave importance to treat any question arising out of these grants. It may be true, as stated by the *Delhi Gazette*, that the Talooqdars misled the State, but it is not so clear that they intentionally did so: that could only be ascertained by a formal investigation and enquiry; but, even supposing that the State had been misled, it would scarcely alter the character of the principle for which we contend in treating a question of this nature.

If it be true, and we have every reason to believe it is, (indeed it is publicly stated so by the *Delhi Gazette*) that the present Viceroy contemplates the recognition of the claims by mortgagers to redeem their lands, notwithstanding that these are covered by and included in the Sunnuds granted by the State, we must certainly state it as our opinion (apart from the equity of the measure), that the policy of doing so is not only very questionable, but likely to be interpreted in a light not favourable to our cause—for, if Sunnuds once granted in terms and words which admit of but one interpretation are at any future period liable to be questioned, on grounds purely judicial, the fear is that such grants and Sunnuds as may be made in future will have lost that solemnity and certainty in the estimation of the mass which it is both the intention and policy of the State to encourage. It would be far better if the mortgagers were paid the value of their lands, calculated on an equitable scale, or calculated with reference to the amount at which they were mortgaged, than that they should be allowed to redeem, at so late a period, when the value of lands has been so much enhanced in the interior of the province. This value might be realised from the Talooqdars or paid by the State; but the latter would be the more dignified course, and one that we should recommend in preference to any other arrangement. In fact, this would seem to be the only solution of the difficulty at this distance of time; and its adoption would not in our opinion operate so much to the prejudice of the people, as the contrary course would upon our policy; for, considering the circumstances under which the mortgages were effected, the position of the mortgagers to the State at that time, and the effect of the terms of the Proclamation on all those holding right in land when it was issued, the claims of these mortgagers would not seem to be very strong. It cannot be denied for a moment that hereditary holders lost their possession during the disturbances, how and in what way it is not for us to discuss; it may be sufficient to know that these lands, so lost to the owners, fell into the possession of the great landholders of the country, and as a rule the lands were confirmed to the holders as it was thought inexpedient and needless to enquire *then into the details of each holding: and no doubt this was the best course to pursue under the circumstances. If then such a course was pursued in regard to private rights it might* seem not a very great hardship to observe the same course as regards lands held in mortgage. If the lands of the mortgager are to be restored, what should prevent enquiry being made into the private rights of individuals whose lands have been incorporated in the large Talooqdarees spread all over the Province? To us there seems no real difference; and we would therefore view, with much apprehension, any change now made in holdings held by the Talooqdars under the sanction of the paramount power and confirmed to them under the signature of the Head of the Administration. The state of the country, the attitude of the populace, and the terms of the proclamation, empowered us to deal with the land as we thought best; and at least to confirm those in possession whom we found in possession. This is all we have done, and we should steadfastly adhere to that policy.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

LONDON, 10TH AUG., 5 P. M.

Latest dates from New-York, 30th July.

General Grant has despatched two corps of his army to the north side of the James River. The Confederate attack was repulsed. Grant is supposed to have abandoned the siege of Petersburg.

The Confederates have again invaded Pennsylvania and occupied Chambersburg.

Further indecisive fighting at Atalanta on the 22nd.

Fair Dhollera, 23¾d.; dull. Manchester market depressed; 7 lb. Shirtings, 17s. 6d.

Discount, 8.

(*Private Telegram.*)

LIVERPOOL, 11TH AUG., 3-35 P. M.

Cotton quiet; prices a little easier.

Discount, 8.

Money market unsettled, checking business.

Nothing decisive from America.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

COLOMBO, 23RD AUGUST.

Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Negapatam.

MASULIPATAM, 24TH AUGUST

Steamer *Penang* sailed for Madras.

LIVERPOOL LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LIVERPOOL, 2ND AUGUST.

THE dull season has commenced, and the Queen has given her good boys a holiday. The Danish war is ended; even the Yelverton case is finished, and Yankee-Doodle is the only one who can furnish our *quid-nuncs* with a sensation or a surprise. When I say the Yelverton case is finished, I am perhaps talking too fast, for it is likely to die as hard as the Scotch parson's sermon, which was always wound up with, "finally, lastly, and in conclusion." The House of Lords have decided against the lady, but it would appear that the processes of Scotch law are not exhausted, and that an examination on oath of the principals may yet furnish evidence that will upset the decision of the Peers. It is not yet clearly known the terms on which Denmark has obtained peace, but it may be supposed they will be pretty hard ones. The fact is that Von Bismark has more in him than the *Times* gives him credit for. I fancy if you buy *him* for a fool you would lose by the bargain. Our Press rather under-estimated this man, who has yet succeeded in a manner in befooling England, in keeping France quiet and making Austria play second fiddle to Prussia. Now it takes a clever fool to do that, especially as he tried at the same time to humbug Federal Germany and keep down the Liberal party. There can be little doubt that he has the aggrandisement of Prussia at heart and that he will seize as much of the conquered country as he dare. It remains to be seen how far he will carry that dangerous game. The news from America is conflicting and puzzling. Lee could spare an army from Richmond to plunder the country, and almost capture Baltimore and Washington, yet a point of such vital importance so long threatened as Atlanta is suffered to fall into the hands of the Federals. Such is the strong rumour, though it certainly wants confirmation. If it be true, the blow to the South is severer than if Richmond had fallen. Of course the *moral* effect which the fall of Richmond would have, would be serious enough, but by the loss of Atlanta, immense stores and a permanent source of supply are sacrificed. A number of great trunk lines converge in that city, and if a Federal General were allowed to entrench himself there, Lee's supplies and communications would be cut off. Lincoln has called for 500,000 more men, and we are at the same time perplexed with vague rumours of peace negotiations: these, however, turn out to be based on some unofficial advances from an accredited politicians, ensconced on the safe side of Niagara Falls: and if there be any truth in the assertion of advances having been made they seem to have been summarily disposed of by Abraham. Mr. Chase, as you are aware, has resigned, but his successor, as might have been guessed, is in great perplexity and the New York bankers are exceedingly coy. Meanwhile Grant is besieging Petersburg—not Richmond,—and Lincoln has called for 500,000 more volunteers to give the rebellion the *coup-de-grace*. We are to have a grand bazaar here early in October in aid of the fund for the Southern wounded: rich Bombay will surely contribute. New York advices to 23rd ultimo Exchange 272. Gold 251.

The Money Market is again giving cause for anxiety, and the rate of discount at the Bank of England is at 7 per cent. Something like a panic occurred in London when the charge was made, but people have recovered, and the cause of an immediate further rise is not apparent. It is indeed to be expected that we shall have a high average for money this half year, but the pinch is not yet. The Board of Trade Returns show so great an increase in our trade and in the value of our exports and imports, that so long as our stock of cash remains about the same the increased competition for it must raise its value. There is this, however, to be said, that although India and Egypt have larger bills against us than ever, that we have already paid a good deal on account in the way of advances, so that it is only balances we shall have to provide against. Some people, however, talk of money being at 10 or 12 per cent. in November.

The Cotton Market is very quiet and stupid. It will neither go up nor down, but as is usually the case in a time of suspense, weak holders—that is to say people who want either money or courage—are selling small parcels under quotations. On the whole, however, the tone of the market is very confident as to the future. When stocks are compared with consumption it is seen that there must be a squeeze soon for really good cotton, and those who send rubbish need not expect to reap gold. The peculiar news from America, more remarkable for its uncertainty than anything else, is against the market, and arrivals which have been considerable have been freely offered. Long staples are cheaper; the better sorts of Surats are rather dearer in most cases, but the lower qualities are unsaleable. For arrival, China is the only cotton materially cheapened, but the business in floating parcels has been moderate.

The market for goods follows that for the raw material, and the quotations current at the date of last mail are barely maintained. The last telegrams from your side also were not so encouraging as was expected.

Cotton which has so long, and shares which have so recently, been the main subjects of speculative interest have for a time at least given place to sugar. It is surprising to find how unprepared any unusual circumstances find people who are engaged in the very trade in which they arise: how they grope for an explanation and sometimes pronounce with oracular ignorance. A London circular not long ago showed that the deficiency in the stocks of sugar this year in the world amounted to so much, and proceeded to argue that as an advance in price in the same proportion had taken, the highest point had already been reached. The writer seemed to be in ignorance of the law long ago illustrated by Mr. Tooke, that the advance in price is always in a much greater ratio than the deficiency in quantity. The present stock of the world being less by one-fifth than last year's consumption, the price must rise four-fifths before 31st December. Now the average price of clayed Manilla may be taken at 23s per cwt., and we may therefore expect to see it at 40s. before the year is out. This rule is absolute when applied to a necessary article like corn, but in an article such as sugar a certain point must see a restriction in use: true, but sugar is cheap and £10 per ton is only 1d. per lb.

Seeds have been very excited during the fortnight and large sales have been made. Linseed was at one time 3s. per quarter above last quotations and is now 2s. dearer. Rapeseed is firm at an advance of 1s. to 2s. 6d. per quarter. An alarm caused by the unusually dry weather has put oil-cake in great demand, and though the excitement has moderated opinion is in favour of high prices, and holders of seed are very confident.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 3rd AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Benares, Captain J. A. Collett, with the Overland mail of the above date, arrived in harbour at about 20 minutes past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Suez on the 12th at 8-10 P. M., and Aden on the 18th instant at 11-10 A. M. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.

Mr. Cresswell,
,, Watson,
,, Barnford,
,, Rowland,
,, Williams,
,, Turner,
,, Rice,
,, Thompson,

Mr. Gray,
Mr., Mrs. and Miss Johnson,
,, Bennett,
,, Frazer,
,, Bogle,
and
,, A. Davis,

From Marseilles.

Mr. Faber,
,, Cleveland,
,, Boulton,
,, Forbes,
,, Watt,
,, Perrins,
,, Bell,

Mr. Pryor,
,, Hall,
,, Woods,
,, McEwan,
,, Peerbhoy,
and
,, Jones,

From Aden—Mr. Murdoch.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Home News, Aug. 3.*)

Parliament was prorogued on the 29th of July.

The basis of peace have been agreed upon between Denmark and the German Powers, and an armistice of three months entered into.

The Wurtemburg and Saxony Chambers have protested against the occupation of Rendsburg by Prussian troops, and the Bavarian government has proposed to the Diet to demand their immediate withdrawal.

Prussia has addressed diplomatic notes to the cabinets of London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, explaining the situation at Rendsburg.

Negotiations for peace which were opened between agents of the Confederates and Federals in America have entirely failed. Mr. Lincoln has called for a fresh levy of 500,000 men. General Grant still maintains a passive attitude at Petersburg. Sherman is reported to have defeated the Confederates with great loss, and to have occupied Atlanta. A Confederate force is said to have recrossed the Potomac into Maryland.

The Emperor of the French has awarded to the Suez Canal Company 54 millions of francs indemnity for relinquishing the lands on the margin of the canal.

A great public meeting held near Frankfort has adopted resolutions rejecting the claims of the Duke of Oldenburg to the Duchies, and demanding the convocation of the Schleswig-Holstein Parliament, and the institution of a national German representation.

The Prussian government has doubled the garrison at Kiel.

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to her Majesty's Ministers on the 27th of July.

The Fishmongers' Company entertained her Majesty's Ministers at a banquet on the 1st of August.

A cordial understanding is said to be re-established between the King of Italy and Garibaldi.

Attention has been called in Parliament to the large emigration to the United States from the English manufacturing districts.

Judgment has been given in the House of Lords in the Yelverton case, declaring that Theresa Longworth had failed to prove a marriage with Major Yelverton. Further proceedings will be taken in Scotland.

A deputation has had an interview with Sir Charles Wood respecting grants-in-aid to private and missionary schools in the Bombay Presidency.

The Wesleyan Conference has commenced its sittings at Bradford, the Rev. W. L. Thornton, president, and the Rev. John Farrar, secretary.

In the annual boat race between the Eton and Westminster Schools, the Etonians have won by a considerable distance.

A Royal decree has been issued in Spain for erecting a statue to Christopher Columbus.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of June show an important increase above the returns of last year.

The Prince of Wales has laid the foundation-stone at Netley of a memorial to the medical officers who fell in the Crimea.

A conflagration extending several miles has broken out amongst the furze and plantations in Kent.

The Board of Trade has issued suggestions to the railway companies for establishing communications between the passengers and the guards.

A satisfactory settlement of the differences between Spain and Peru is anticipated.

In some parts of England great anxiety is expressed respecting the growing crops, in consequence of the long drought.

The King of Italy has visited Milan, where he was enthusiastically received.

The harp is about to be introduced into the Church of England choirs.

Several hundred persons have been killed by the fall of the dome of a church in St. Petersburg.

Mr. Serjeant Petersdorff has been appointed judge of the Exeter County Court.

Mr. Coleridge, Liberal, and Lord Courtenay, Conservative, are candidates for Exeter, in the room of Mr. Divett.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Lieutenant-Colonel James Grissell, Retired List, Bengal Army.

Miscellaneous: Major-General Sir W. Brereton—Mr. Serjeant Merewether—Lady H. Ellerton—Mr. Divett, M.P.—Vice-Admiral Brasier.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*From the Overland Mail, Aug 3.*)

WE have now reached the season of the year at which, by general consent, nearly all over Europe, there is a suspension of business activities of the graver kind. Men who make history fold up their work for a time, and forget in rural delights at home, or in wanderings about strange places, that the destinies of nations are conceived to be dependent upon them. And out of this forgetfulness arises something very like universal repose. Whilst monarchs and statesmen are taking holiday, diplomatic entanglements unravel themselves, and the world of politics revolves much more evenly and steadily than when so many disturbing hands are picking and poking at it. So it almost always happens that in the autumnal months there is a general lull, and humanity is greatly the gainer by the idleness of those whose vocation it is to "meddle and muddle," and who will not suffer events to work themselves out quietly and peacefully as Nature designs. August has come round again, and with it every symptom of that delightful political languor—that *dolce-far-niente* in public affairs, which is rather puzzling to the chronicler of passing events, who has no story to tell, but which to all the rest of the world is relief and happiness past counting.

On Friday, the 29th of July, Parliament was prorogued by commission, and public writers forthwith began to take stock of its results. It has not been a productive session, and but for the great faction fight at the close of it, it would have been one of the dullest on record. It has brought forth one useful measure, the Poor Man's Annuity Bill, or by whatsoever name we may best describe the Act which is to protect the savings of the poor from the chance of being swallowed up by dishonest administrators of benefit funds and societies. But, beyond this there is not much upon which we can lay our hands; but in this barrenness of demonstrative events there is nothing either to disappoint or to surprise. Every year witnesses some diminution of our public wants, and although new wants are generated by progressive civilization, they do not crop up so fast as to keep undiminished the demand for legislative remedies. Governments, however, whatever wisdom there may be in the maxim, *Quieta non movere*, must "keep moving" in obedience to the popular clamour, and must bring forward every year some "useful measure" or other, or be stigmatized as unprofitable servants. It is something, in this advanced age, to bring forth even one good Act in the course of a session, and, therefore, we ought to be thankful for what we have got. It will be for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or the Home Secretary, or some other high functionary, during the recess now commenced, to meditate in the fields, or with the pleasant murmur of the sea in his ears, something beneficent for the year 1865. If the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney General were to spend the vacation in the same manner, it might be still better for the public. But vested interests in legal abuses are so strong that law reform seems to move more slowly every year. We are always hearing something about it; and there is a vague belief in the public mind that much has been done, but when one finds oneself in the meshes of the law, there is still the old experience of the fact that it approaches no nearer to justice and reason than it did in the old days of Eldon and Stowell.

Of the state of the law, in one of its most important branches, we have just had a remarkable illustration. The famous Yelverton case has at last "pulled through" the House of Lords. For years, almost every conceivable tribunal in Ireland, Scotland, and England has been sitting upon and giving judgment in this case. The question is, as our readers know, whether two people are or are not man and wife. One would think that in the middle of the nineteenth century there ought to be no great difficulty in determining this point. But there is the greatest possible difficulty. What is marriage in one part of the United Kingdom is no marriage in another, and the "legal contract," which should be a mere matter of fact, has to be determined by a reference to states of feeling, involving all sorts of revelations and disclosures of the most painful *and perplexing kind. At last we have a con*clusion where nothing is concluded. The House of Lords, supposed to be a court of last appeal, gave judgment in the case. Five law lords propound their views upon the matters before them. The weight of wisdom is on the side of the lady; the weight of numbers is against her. Brougham and Bethell (Lord Chancellor) declare for the validity of the marriage: Chelmsford, Wensleydale, and Kingsdown against it. The lady, therefore, loses her case; and for the nonce is pronounced to be not Mrs. Yelverton, but Miss Longworth. The lady faints when the decision is announced to her; but when she recovers, writes letters to the papers saying that the case is not yet settled, that "the next legal step to be taken in Scotland is a reference to the oath of parties, until which process shall have been gone through, the opinion of the Lords in this country will not be ratified. In other words, the High Court of Session in Scotland will not "extract judgment." "So we are still to hear more of this case. There are more legal perplexities to be solved; more discordant judgments to be reconciled. And this is the state of our "prefection of human reason" after all our talk of law reform.

As might be expected, at the weary end of the season, when sensations are growing scarce, this last new phase of the Yelverton affair has originated a great deal of talk, the general tenor of which has been such that Major Yelverton has but little reason to congratulate himself on his triumph. The Press has almost unanimously pronounced against him, and the sympathies of the Public are strongly in favour of the lady. The production of her letters in Court and the comments made upon them by Major Yelverton's counsel, have naturally aroused the indignation of all honourably-minded men. The *Times* says, and in one sense truly, that it can be no satisfaction to be the wife of Major Yelverton; but this is taking only a partial view of the case: for a woman under such circumstances cannot be "well rid" of a man, as a man may be "well rid" of a woman. The consequences to the woman are fearful; so we are not surprised that the lady has announced her intention to go on and "to do or die." Whatever may be the result to her, we trust that it will open the eyes of law reformers to the scandalous state of the marriage laws of the United Kingdom.

But, after all, the great fact of the week, so far as England is concerned, is what we are wont to call the autumnal exodus. *London* is now struggling to go out of town. We write the word "struggling" advisedly, for it is an infinite struggle both to get into London and to get out of it; and if it be necessary to reform the law, it is also necessary to "reform our thoroughfares." In spite of subterranean railways and others, which seem to run upon our housetops, and carry us into the heart of London, the main arteries are more clogged than ever with every possible kind of wheeled carriages. At those hours of the day when men are in hot haste either to reach their places of business, or to escape from them, it is impossible to proceed from one point to another at any other than a foot's-pace; and men are continually driven to leave their carriages or cabs and take to pedestrianism as the quickest mode of locomotion. The fact is, that the extensive works, public and private, that are now going on in all parts of London, especially the great Thames embankment and the railway bridges, fill our streets to such an extent, with immense carts, full or empty, proceeding to or from the scene of operations, that our streets are in a continual state of "block." In spite of this, however, her Majesty's subjects have contrived and are contriving to escape from London, though, as we have said, it is literally a struggle. The public offices are fast becoming deserted; the clubs are for the most part desolations fast falling into the hands of painters, decorators, and upholsterers; the theatres are mostly closed; and the great shops at the West-end are advertising the sale of their "summer goods" at half price. The fine weather has continued almost uninterruptedly since last we wrote. The country is parched for want of rain, and the bright sun or the great heat has either lured or driven out of London every one not under strong compulsion to remain in it.

Affairs being at home in this transition state, and every one being intent on escaping from business, public and private, foreign politics have engrossed but little attention during the past week, but we have this morning some important intelligence from Vienna. Her Majesty informed her faithful Lords and Commons, before dismissing them to their homes, that although in concert with the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Sweden, she had failed to bring about a reconciliation between Denmark and the German Powers, she trusted that the negotiations now going on at Vienna would restore peace to the North of Europe. And these anticipations are now in course of realization. A preliminary treaty of peace has been signed. But to what effect? England's advice was rejected by Denmark, and hostilities were renewed only to demonstrate the utter impotence of the State that invited the renewal of the contest. And now that peace has come, after this calamitous failure, it is less honourable than that which would have obtained through the good offices of the British Government. Truly says the *Times* this morning:—"The peace, now it has come, is far less favourable than what England could have procured even as late as June. The King of Denmark cedes his rights to Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg. Even should Jutland be restored at the conclusion of peace, the position of the Monarchy will be most unfortunate. A Danish population subject to Germany will be at the very doors of the Jutlanders. There will be no portion of Schleswig left to the kingdom to be a barrier between the Germans and the purely Danish territory, but Jutland will be exposed, unprotected, to all the influences which a frontier German province can bring upon it. When to this it is added, that by accepting what was offered at the Conference the Danes might have escaped the defeat of both army and navy at Alsen—might have prevented the destruction of the railway in Jutland and the exhausting contributions to which that province has been subject—there are reasons enough to make them regret the incaution with which they plunged for a second time into war."

The war in America still demands a paragraph from us, but it will not be one of a very exciting character. The movement of the Confederates into Maryland has now proved itself to be what was surmised, a gigantic raid. But if it did nothing else, it greatly disturbed and alarmed the Northerners; and it is certain that pending these operations Grant's proceedings against Petersburg have been almost suspended. It is not easy to to speculate upon what may be the result of the next turn of the political kaleidoscope. We observe that some of our English papers are declaring that the prospects of the Confederates were never darker than at the present moment. And yet of late they have been displaying a wonderful amount of vital energy. There have been reports of negotiations for peace being in contemplation; and a correspondence has been published showing that these rumours were not wholly without foundation. But as from this correspondence it appears that President Lincoln has declared that he can only negotiate upon the basis of a thorough restoration of the Union and the abolition of slavery, it would seem that peace is as remote a contigency as ever.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

A Vienna telegram of yesterday's date states that the preliminary treaty of peace was signed on the previous day, upon the basis that all rights to Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg should be ceded by the King of Denmark. The protocol of an armistice, intended to remain in force until the conclusion of peace, was also signed. During the armistice Jutland will be occupied, and the government of the province administered by the allies.

The official 'Abendpost' of Vienna says:—

Lauenburg, Schleswig, and Holstein have been relinquished by Denmark, without any reserve. At the same time a rectification of the Schleswig frontier was determined upon in the interest of Germany. It is to the harmony existing between Austria and Prussia that Germany owes the realisation of her dearest wish, and to the same cause Europe owes it that a general conflict has been averted. Complete success was obtained by the moderation displayed by the great German Powers, and the conviction arrived at by Denmark of their future sincere and loyal alliance. The great German Powers did not wage war for the purpose of conquest, or to realise imaginary tendencies to nationality, but had in view the enforcement of positive and legitimate claims. The Elbe districts are separated from Denmark both by land and sea. These results will be sanctioned for ever by an honourable peace. Austria and Prussia do not wish to have any differences with the remainder of Germany, but they will respect the privileges and the well-established rights of the German Federal Diet.

The Paris 'Pays' of yesterday publishes an article, signed by its editorial secretary, severely censuring Austria and Prussia for despoiling Denmark of the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg without regard to race, origin, or nationality. The 'Pays' adverts to the sympathy shown by France to Germany, and says:—

This is the reason why we should sincerely regret to see Prussia and Austria abuse their power towards Denmark, and impose upon her conditions of peace contrary to equity and the principle of nationalities. Austria and Prussia, in acting thus, not only compromise themselves in the face of public opinion in Europe, but the bad effect of their ambition will recoil upon the whole of Germany, a result which must surprise and afflict France.

A great public meeting, consisting of about 5,000 persons, was held on August 1 at Offenbach near Frankfort. The following resolutions, emanating from the committee of 36 (delegates from the various German Diets), were passed upon the occasion:—

The German nation expects and demands that the German governments, faithful to the obligations they have solemnly contracted, should without delay express, through the Germanic Diet, their recognition of Duke Frederick, and should place him in a position to enter upon the government of the Duchies, in accordance with the constitution to which he has sworn. The claims of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the recognition of which would place German countries in Russian hands, are null and void in the eyes of the nation, from the simple fact that the people of the Duchies will not have the Grand Duke. The people expects and demands the immediate convocation of the national Schleswig-Holstein Parliament, without which no legally valid decision upon the future of the Duchies can be arrived at. The turn hitherto taken by the Schleswig-Holstein question renders the institution of a national general representation—a Parliament of the German nation—an urgent necessity, as was solemnly acknowledged by 500 members of the German Diets, without distinction of party, on the 21st December 1863. It is only by this means that the good right and the honour of Germany can be protected and saved from such intrigues and acts of violence as have recently occurred.

FRANCE.

The decision of the emperor with reference to the Suez canal has been published. The total indemnity to be allowed to the company for surrendering the stipulations of the 20th of July, 1856, and for relinquishing certain territories, is fixed at 54,000,000f.

AMERICA.

The New York correspondent of the 'Morning Post,' in his letter of July 19, says:—

This morning we have the news that a new draft is to be made for 500,000 troops, in addition to nearly 2,000,000 already furnished by the country. This has caused deep depression in the public mind, and the feeling of the people is vented in fearless criticisms upon the policy of the administration, and the call is regarded as a cry of distress and national humiliation. This proclamation allows 50 days for that number (500,000) to volunteer. If, on the 5th of September, the required number is not forthcoming, a draft is to be made for the balance. Fifty days! This call for 500,000 men takes the country much by surprise, for it is an admission on the the part of the government that the recent campaigns have been utter failures. It is evident that no substantial advantages have been gained by the army in Virginia since it left the Rapidan, and it is equally perceptible that Sherman has been no more successful than Grant. The army in Virginia, as well as that in the West, has recoiled again before Confederate forces. Grant is now arrested by their entrenchments, and after having sacrificed an immense number of lives and fabulous treasure, there is every probability of his being driven from before Petersburg and Richmond, and compelled once more to assume the defensive.

THE TUNIS INSURRECTION.

Advices from Tunis to the 29th July announce that, in consequence of a reduction of taxation, an arrangement has been concluded between the government and the insurgents. Fourteen of the principal tribes have already given in their submission. Ben Ghadani, the chief of the revolt, has been permitted to leave the regency.

Captain Jervis has placed the following Notice of Motion in the Notice Book, with the intentions of proposing it early next session:—

East India (Military, &c., Services).—Select Committee to inquire into the organisation and expenditure of the Military, Medical, and Marine Services in India, and as to whether such organisation, in so far as it affects the late servants of the East India Company, is in accordance with the guarantees given to them by the Acts 21 and 22 Vic., c. 106, and 23 and 24 Vic. c. 100.

It is obviously necessary that the gentlemen in this country, who are promoting the general object contemplated by this motion, should be accurately informed [illegible] has been done in India in refere[illegible] No. 194, before they [illegible] the matter. The [illegible] have [illegible] therefore, to communicate to them [illegible] is in the east for some time to come; but [illegible] members of the Service in India will be duly informed, as soon as circumstances permit, of what is doing in England, and what they ought to do themselves to assist the movement. This information may, probably, be delayed till December; and in the meantime officers in India may be advised to remain passive.

There were some interpellations in parliament concerning Indian matters just before the prorogation. One of them related to the refusal of the Indian medal to the detachments of the Goa frontier force, who were in the field during nearly the whole of 1858. But upon this object, which much concerns the honour and just rewards of the service, Sir Charles Wood had no information. He was not quite sure that the department had any. At all events he could not find any. And thus go Indian interests by the mast. Upon some questions put by Colonel Sykes concerning the exceptional practice of appointing offices to be commandants and second in command of regiments irrespective of their rank, and the custom of permitting Staff officers serving with native regiments to qualify for substantive promotion, while officers on the cadre of a regiment, and not on the Staff, are allowed to qualify only for brevet rank, the answers were equally blank and unsatisfactory. It seems indeed to be impossible to obtain clear and conclusive explanations upon Indian subjects. The oracle speaks enigmas; and until Parliament shall have become better instructed upon eastern affairs, there is not much chance of placing Indian questions in the same open category with all other questions affecting the general interests of the Kingdom and its distant possessions. We are making progress, however, although slowly. Pressure has done something, and is likely next year to do more. The rumour of Sir Charles Wood's probable elevation to the peerage has been revived; and this time with greater probability of its accomplishment than ever.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS day [July 29] the session of 1864 was brought to a close and Parliament was prorogued by royal commission until the 13th October. The attendance of peers was very limited. By far the larger portion of the persons present consisted of spectators; ladies especially were present in some numbers, both in the strangers' gallery, the side galeries, and at either side of the bar. Among the peers in the body of the House were Lord Redesdale, Lord Aveland, Lord Seaton, Lord Monson, Lord Churston, and Lord Lyveden.

At a quarter-past 3 o'clock the commissioners appointed by her Majesty to prorogue Parliament entered in their robes of office, and took their seats upon the woolsack.

The royal Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, and Lord Wensleydale. The Commons were immediately summoned, and the Speaker, accompanied by a few members, having appeared at the bar, the royal assent was given by commission to 104 bills.

The Lord Chancellor then read her Majesty's Message as follows:—

"MY LORDS and GENTLEMEN,—We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your duties during the session of Parliament now brought to a close.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she greatly regrets that the endeavours which she made in concert with the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Russia, and the king of Sweden to bring about a reconciliation between the German Powers and the king of Denmark were not successful, and that the hostilities which had been suspended during the negotiations were again resumed. Her Majesty trusts, however, that the negotiations which have been opened between the belligerents may restore peace to the north of Europe.

"Her Majesty having addressed herself to the Powers who were contracting parties to the treaty by which the Ionian Republic was placed under the protectorate of Great Britain, and having obtained their consent to the annexation of that Republic to the kingdom of Greece, and the States of the Ionian Republic having agreed thereto, the Republic of the Seven Islands has been formally united to the kingdom of Greece; and her Majesty trusts that the union so made will conduce to the welfare and prosperity of all the subjects of his Majesty the King of the Hellenes.

"Her Majesty's relations with the Emperor of China continue to be friendly, and the commerce of her subjects with the Chinese empire is increasing.

"Her Majesty has been engaged, in concert with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, in an endeavour to bring to effect an amicable arrangement of differences which had arisen between the Hospodar of Moldo-Wallachia and his suzerain, the Sultan. Her Majesty has the satisfaction to inform you that this endeavour has been successful.

"Her Majesty deeply laments that the civil war in North America has not been brought to a close. Her Majesty will continue to observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents, and would rejoice at a friendly reconciliation between the contending parties.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—

"Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and towards the permanent defence of her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction that the distress which the civil war in North America has created in some of the manufacturing districts has to a great extent abated, and her Majesty trusts that increased supplies of the raw material of industry may be extracted from countries by which it has hitherto been scantily furnished.

"The revolt of certain tribes in New Zealand has not yet been quelled, but it is satisfactory to her Majesty to know that a large portion of the native population of those islands have taken no part in this revolt.

"It has been a source of much gratification to her Majesty to observe the rapid development of the resources of her East Indian possessions, and the general contentment of the people inhabiting those extensive regions.

"Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to many measures of public usefulness, the result of your labours during the session now brought to a close.

"The act for extending to women and children employed in various trades the regulations applicable to factories in general will tend materially to preserve the health and improve the education of those on whose behalf it was framed.

"The act for authorising the grant of Government annuities will encourage habits of prudence among the working classes, and will afford them the means of securely investing the results of their industry.

"The act for authorising a further advance for public works in some of the manufacturing districts will contribute to alleviate the distress in these districts, and will afford the means of completing many works of marked importance for the health of the population.

"The act for giving increased facilities for the construction of railways will diminish the expenses attendant upon the extension of those important channels of communication.

"It has afforded to her Majesty the most heartfelt satisfaction to observe the general well being and contentment which prevail throughout her dominions, and to remark the progressive increase and development of the national resources, and to find that, after sufficiently providing for the public service, you have been able to make a material diminution in the taxation of the country.

"On returning to your respective homes you will still have important duties to perform essentially connected with the binding together of the several classes of the community, and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your exertions, and guide them to the objects of her Majesty's constant solicitude, the welfare and happiness of her people."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. Staniland [July 28] asked the Secretary of State for India why the several detachments of the Goa frontier force, belonging to the Bombay army, regular and irregular, who were in the field from February to November, 1858, should have been refused the Indian medal, which was granted to the Madras portion of the same force; and why the Satpoora field force should also have been refused the Indian medal.

Sir C. Wood said he was not sure that the department had received any information on the subject, and, at any rate, they had not been able to find it.

Colonel Sykes asked the Secretary of State for India whether, now that the regiments of the three native armies of India were termed irregulars, it was intended to continue the exceptional practice of appointing officers to regiments to be commandants and second in command of regiments, irrespective of their rank, notwithstanding other officers appointed to the same regiments might have superior brevet or substantive rank? and on what grounds a staff officer serving with a native regiment was perm[illegible] to qualify himself for promotion to [illegible] pay [illegible] an officer of the cadre of a reg[illegible] not on [illegible] only qualifying [illegible] for promotion to brevet rank without pay.

Sir C. Wood, in answer to the first question, said that in the irregular regiments [illegible] the rank of commandant was given to an officer quite irrespective of his rank in the regular army. It was not proposed actually to take away the power of appointing commandants in the manner stated in the question, and thus of preventing the Government from putting the right man in the right place; but the cases in which that course was adopted would no doubt be very exceptional. In reply to the second question, he had to state that the position of an officer serving with a native regiment had no connection with his regimental rank and pay.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

Lord E. Howard [July 28] called attention to the extensive emigration from the United Kingdom to the United States of America, in connection with the prolongation of the war in that country, and to the calamitous results of that emigration in the desertion of their families by married men, and in the fate of those men, who were decoyed by agents from America. He read a well authenticated case to show how these emigrants were disposed of on the other side of the water, some being enticed and others forced to enter the Federal army. Those who were not so treated stated that, owing to the depreciation of the paper money, they were worse off than when in this country. He described the arts of of seduction employed by the agents in this abominable trade to entrap their victims, who were drugged or dosed with whiskey, and showed that there was an understanding between the agents in America and the recruiting officers. Without making any charge, he said, against the American government, he wished to state fully and openly facts that should serve as a warning to intending emigrants. If the terrible conflict now raging in America, with its awful waste of life, could not be put an end to, it should not be aided and stimulated by such means as those he had described. He moved for papers.

Mr. Layard observed that Lord E. Howard had done good service by the statement he had made; but he did not see what the Government could do more than reiterate the caution they had given to emigrants. The Foreign-office received heart-rending accounts of the sufferings of many of these emigrants, and Lord Lyons had done his utmost to deal with the cases brought to his notice, but difficulties stood in his way, owing to the parties themselves. He trusted that the American government and the local authorities would do all they could to check these abuses.

After a few remarks by Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Hennessy,

Mr. Lindsay gave an appalling estimate of the havoc of human life caused by the hopeless contest between the North and South.

Mr. P. Taylor took occasion from some remarks of Lord E. Howard and Mr. Lindsay to speak in defence of the Northern government, which was determined he said, to put down slave-holding rebels.

Lord J. Manners, after a remark upon the inappropriateness of Mr. Taylor's speech, suggested that some warnings might be given to intending emigrants to America by the Emigration Commissioners.

The motion was agreed to, after a few observations by Lord E. Howard in reply.

INDIAN FINANCE.

Mr. Torrens [July 29] asked the Secretary of State for India whether he proposed to direct the attention of the Government of India to the necessity of closing the finance and revenue accounts on a much earlier date than at present, in order that the Indian financial statement might be made soon after the meeting of Parliament; whether he had any objection to have the finance and revenue accounts to be submitted to the House of Commons so arranged as to exhibit the military and naval (if any) charges, and estimates for the maintenance of our forces, European and native, separately in the Presidency of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Oude territory, the Punjaub territories, the Presidency of Bombay, the Province of Scinde, the Nagpore territory, the districts of East and West Berar, the Presidency of Madras with Coorg, the Eastern Settlements, and the Pegu and Tenasserim Provinces; and, whether he had any objection to insert in the future annual finance accounts the total number of British troops, of native troops, and of military police, for whom the charges entered in the accounts had been incurred.

Sir C. Wood thought the best course he could pursue would be to communicate with Sir Charles Trevelyan, with a view to ascertain what could be done in order to get the accounts at an earlier period than at present. He did not see that there would be any advantage in the distribution of the military charges suggested by the hon. gentleman. As to the number of troops

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in India, he had no objection that it should be mentioned in the annual statement.

Mr. Torrens said it was the expense of the troops he wished to ascertain.

Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, was then announced. He delivered a message from the Lords summoning the Speaker and the House of Commons to the Upper House, there to hear the royal assent given to a number of bills and the present session of Parliament prorogued by royal commission.

The Speaker, accompanied by Lord Palmerston and a number of other members, then proceeded to the House of Lords. On their return to their own House after an absence of about three-quarters of an hour, the Speaker read the Royal Speech. When he had concluded, Lord Palmerston shook hands with the right hon. gentleman; and the other members present, having followed the noble lord's example, the House separated, and the Session of 1864 was brought to a close.

THE MURDER ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.

DISCOVERY OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.

There is now every reason to believe that the murderer of Mr Briggs has been found; and that he is, as was suspected, a foreigner. Little credit, however, is due to the police in connection with this discovery, for until the evidence which pointed to the man now believed to be the murderer was put into their hands, the [illegible] appear to have taken an entirely different direction. At the adjourned inquest held on the 18th inst., certain inquiries were put to Miss Buchan, the niece of the deceased, which pointed directly to a suspicion entertained by the police that the crime was one of vengeance, committed by one so closely connected with Mr. Briggs as to make the refusal of a loan a personal grievance—a suspicion which must have given much pain to an innocent man. The medical witnesses at the inquest, it may be remarked in passing, were positive that most of the injuries to Mr. Briggs' head were caused by blows—thus effectually disposing of the theory of his death being the result of accident. The inquest was again adjourned. But on the evening of the same day, a cabman named Matthews called at the police-station in the Harrow-road, and made a statement, which, together with subsequent investigations made by the police, form an almost irresistible mass of evidence connecting a young German named Franz Muller with the murder. This man, it appears, was born at Cologne, is about twenty-five years of age, and is by trade a gunsmith. He came over to England a little less than two years ago, and being unable to get work in his own trade engaged himself as a tailor's journeyman in a firm in Threadneedle street. About eight weeks since he went to reside with a warehouseman and his wife named Blyth, at Bow, with whom he had for some time been acquainted, and their testimony seems to be that he was a pleasant-spoken, easy-mannered man, with a very fair temper. A person of intelligence he must have been, or he would not as a workman have learned a foreign language so perfectly; but he had contracted an intimacy with the cabman named Matthews, and engaged himself to his sister, and here he appeared in a less favourable light. He was so excessively jealous and vindictive in his expressions that the girl's mother, unable to bear his temper or his threats, advised her to break with him, and she did so, calling him oddly enough "a murderer in intention;" and this and another fact seem to show that though like most Germans easy in conversation, he was really a morose man, given to brooding over slight injuries and offences. The other fact is, that he came to England with a very fine watch and chain, which he valued excessively, that he had lost it in a discreditable affair with some women, and that he had been heard to say repeatedly he would have a watch and chain out of some one. This passion to "recover" his watch seems to have been the impelling motive to the murder, though it is still doubtful whether he had marked down Mr. Briggs specially, or merely waited for some one with a watch. At all events, he got it in the way now made clear, and after getting down the embankment, proceeded to his lodgings, and on the following day behaved as if nothing had occurred. On Monday, however, after changing the chain at Mr Death's, he had the inconceivable folly to exhibit the new chain and ring to the Blyths, and then call on Mr. Matthews, show the watch, and the true piece of the chain, and give a child the box which held the chain. The day afterwards the chain was pawned, and the pawnticket sold to an acquaintance, who surrendered it to the police. Still there was no link to connect him with the murder or with the [illegible] the 14th inst. [illegible] a sailing vessel named the *Victoria*, for [illegible] whether he had for some weeks expressed intention of going. With the extraordinary folly which seems to beset criminals, however, he had given away the box without attempting to remove Mr. Death's name from it. The box was shown by Mrs. Matthew's child accidentally to her father, who was struck by the name, and, in communication with the police, hurried to Mr. Death's carrying also a photograph of Muller, accidentally left behind. Mr. Death recognised the likeness, and it became at once clear that the man who changed Mr. Brigg's watch with him was Franz Muller. This, however, did not absolutely connect him with the murder, as he might have only received the chain from another; but the police now had the clue, and by a search in the lodgings discovered a silk sleeve or lining torn out of a coat, and covered with blood, which the microscope revealed to be human. This connected the owner of the chain directly with the murder, and still more decisive evidence ensued. Matthews, the cabman, though having been in London, had never seen the placard describing the murder, but the incident of the hat [illegible], and disliking Muller from the first, recollected that he had bought just such a hat as the one described from the maker named in the placard for Muller. He informed the police of this also and when shown the hat recognised it instantly by a thumb-mark which he had noticed while Muller was boasting of the hat as one which had worn well. The police had then direct evidence, proving that the man who owned the hat left in the carriage was Franz Muller, who was also known to be the man who exchanged Mr. Briggs' chain and to have owned the sleeve spotted with human blood found in his lodgings, and said to have expressed a determination to have a watch out of somebody before he left England for America. The fact that he had sailed for America in the *Victoria* was ascertained by means of a letter which he wrote to his landlord from on board that ship, and sent ashore by the pilot who landed at Worthing. Fortunately, the vessel was a sailing ship, and the officers of justice were able to start by the mail steamer on Wednesday last in company with Mr. Death and the cabman, in full assurance of reaching New York at least four days before the murderer can arrive. The inspector of detectives carries with him a warrant and letters from Mr. Adams in London to the American executive, and in case any untoward accident should befall the steamer, the authorities wisely determined to send to New York another police officer armed with a duplicate warrant for the apprehension of Muller. This individual sailed on Saturday, and the steamer conveying him is expected to reach its destination about twelve hours before the arrival of the *Victoria*.

Previous to the departure of the second officer some additional testimony was adduced before the Magistrate at Bow-street, in order to strengthen the evidence given when the first warrant was obtained, the proceedings on that occasion having been hurried, owing to the necessity for the immediate departure of the officer. The principal new facts brought to light will be found in the following evidence:—

Mr. Thomas Lee said.—I live at 4, Parkfield-villas, King Edward's Road, Hackney. I knew the late Mr. Briggs well. The last time I saw him was on the night of the 9th inst., at about 10 o'clock. I was waiting on the platform at the Bow Station for a train to go to Hackney, when the carriages came up and I saw him in a first class compartment. He said, "Good night, Tom," and I answered, "Good night, Tom." Knowing his early habits I felt some surprise at seeing him out so late. He appeared in his usual health and spirits. He was sitting with his back to the engine. There were two men in the carriage with him. By his side was a dark, thin man, who seemed to me to be tall, and opposite to him was a stoutish, thick-set man, with light whiskers. I noticed that his head, which was thrust through the [illegible] of the carriage window, was of unusual size. I saw more of him than of the other, because the light was fully reflected on his face. They were in the first compartment of a railway carriage, the division nearest to the engine, and Mr. Briggs was sitting in the corner on the near side of the line—the opposite to the side on which he could enter at Fenchurch-street. I conversed with him a few seconds while waiting for the train to start, and then got into a second-class carriage further to the front. The next station would be Hackney Wick, but I went on to Hackney. The train had stopped at Hackney Wick. I heard nothing of the murder till I saw the papers on Monday morning.

Elizabeth Sarah Repsch deposed,—I am the wife of Godfrey Ferdinand Repsch, tailor, of 12, Jersey-street, Aldgate. My parents were German, but I was born in England. I have known Franz Muller, a German tailor, about two years. He used to work with a friend of my husband's, and he then took a work-room of his own, but continued to come and see us. It was my husband who got him his situation at Mr. Hodgkinson's and when he left that he worked for us about a fortnight. The last time I saw him was on the morning of Thursday, 14th July, the day he sailed. He told us he was going in the ship *Victoria*, from the London Docks, to New York. On the previous Saturday, the 9th inst., I had seen him at my house when I left him at about half-past seven o'clock at night talking to his friend John Haffa. He had not told me he was going anywhere. When I came back, about half-past eight Haffa was still there at work, but Muller was gone. I did not see Muller at all on the Sunday, but he called on Monday between ten and eleven o'clock, and seated himself on the shop-board beside my husband. He then took out of his pocket the gold Albert guard now produced, and said he had paid 3*l*. 15*s*. for it, and he showed us a ring upon his finger with a white star and a peculiarly shaped head upon it, and told us he had bought it for 7*s*. 6*d*. When he left he had the ring on his finger. He told us that he bought the chain and ring of a man at the docks whom he met when he was going to take his passage ticket, and he thought it was a good bargain. I joked him about it and said it was not worth the money, upon which he took up the shears and scraped the chain to show me the way of testing it. He said, "You see it is pure gold." I observed the hat he was wearing was quite new, and I said to him, "How extravagant you are with your hats." He said he had smashed his old one in getting out of an omnibus to oblige a lady. No, that is wrong. I was thinking of another affair. He said he had smashed his old one and thrown it into the dust-hole. I had particularly noticed his old hat, because it had a striped lining unlike any other hat I had ever seen. I am quite certain the hat now produced is the same. I do not know how it is but I have always taken particular notice of the hats.

It appeared also from the evidence given on this occasion that the cabman's wife (Mrs. Matthew's) remembered that Muller, being dissatisfied with the flat brim of his hat which Matthews purchased for him, had turned up the sides in the fashion worn by foreigners, and this is precisely the appearance which the hat now presents, the alteration having been evidently made by a person unaccustomed to the work. It was also stated that the reason why Matthews offered to buy the hat was that he owed Muller for a waistcoat made some months ago, and the hat was to be a kind of set-off for the amount due.

Muller's conduct while he has been in England has been ascertained to have been that of a well-conducted man. Mr. Hodgkinson, of Threadneedle-street, for whom he worked for two months, speaks favourably of him, and Mr. and Mrs. Blyth, with whom he lodged, never conceived that he could have been the perpetrator of so ferocious a crime. He was never known to be in liquor, he generally returned home straight from his work, and it is said that he never frequented public-houses. He quitted Mr. Hodgkinson's service on the Saturday previous to the murder at his own motion, on account of some slight difference as to time. He used to work all day on the shop-board at the back of the premises in Threadneedle-street, along with another workman, a German like himself, named Haffa. Whether he got any other employment during the week which elapsed between the time of his discharging himself and the day of the murder does not appear. On the night of the murder he let himself into the house in Old Ford Road, Bonner's Fields, by means of a latch-key, at about eleven o'clock. Mr. Blyth being in bad health had already gone to bed as had the rest of the family likewise. Muller lighted a candle, and went upstairs to bed. Nothing was either heard that night or subsequently to excite suspicion that anything was wrong. He came down to breakfast as usual on the Sunday morning, and the family observed nothing the matter with his clothes to lead them to think that they had been washed, or that he had been in a struggle or a row. He had previously intimated to Mrs. Blyth his intention to try to get to New York or to Canada, where he said he had some friends, and he had introduced to her his shopmate Haffa, to succeed him as a lodger in the room which he occupied. On the Monday after the murder, Haffa came to the house and slept there that night. It was on the Monday afternoon that Mr. and Mrs. Blyth saw that Muller had got a new watch-chain, and she jocularly remarked, "Some people get on in the world; I do not know how they do it." Muller made no reply to the remark, but said that he had bought the chain. She saw that he had a watch, but she had no opportunity of looking at it closely. From that time until the Thursday when he left the country she observed no alteration in his manner. She has no recollection of the subject of the murder having been alluded to by him. He complained of a sprain in his leg, and he wore a slipper, in [illegible] into town; but he had the [illegible] slipper [illegible] the day of [illegible] give upon this point, and Muller's [illegible] Blyth, corroborates her in the matter. At no time was he ever known to have in his possession such a thing as life preserver.

No news relative to the arrest of Muller will, it is expected, be received for five or six weeks. The *Victoria*, in which he sailed, was last seen off St. Katherine's Point, Isle of Wight, on the 16th inst. The *City of Washington*, having the detectives and some of the witnesses as to Muller's identity on board, will, it is thought, pass her at sea; but it is not considered at all likely that the *Victoria*, will be boarded. The officers will proceed on to New York, where they will wait the arrival of the ship. The average time occupied in a run from the Thames to New York is nineteen to twenty days. If the *Victoria* takes that time, the arrest and the return voyage will occupy at least twelve days more, and, therefore, Muller cannot be brought back to England before the end of August.

On Friday, a man was captured by the Staffordshire police who was suspected of being Franz Muller. He seems to have been acting as an hotel thief, and was taken before the police on a charge of stealing a carpet-bag. On him was found a pocket-book, containing among other entries, in French, "M. Muller," at the head of what seems to be an account, a pawn-ticket for a gold watch pledged in London on the 29th of June, and a portrait of a young woman. The police have telegraphed the particulars to London, and an officer was sent down from Scotland yard, who soon found that the prisoner was not the man, and indeed there seemed to have been small reasons for coming to the conclusion that he was Muller.

THE YELVERTON CASE.—JUDGMENT.

On July 28 the judgment of the House of Lords in this case was delivered. The facts have been so often reported that they must be familiar to our readers. It may suffice, therefore, to say that the respondent is Marie Theresa Yelverton, formerly Longworth, and she claims to be the lawful wife of Major William Charles Yelverton, a son of Lord Avonmore, and now heir presumptive to that title, formerly of the Royal Artillery, by virtue of a ceremony and form of promise of marriage gone through between the parties in Edinburgh, and which the respondent contends is a good marriage according to the law of Scotland, and also in virtue of a ceremony of marriage gone through between them according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, at Rostrevor, in Ireland. After the marriage the appellant and respondent cohabited together for some time as man and wife, but in about a year after the alleged marriage, the appellant married another lady, Mrs. Forbes, widow of the late Professor Forbes of the University of Edinburgh. In consequence of the claim set up by the respondent to be his wife, the appellant brought a suit in the Court of Session in Scotland, the object of which was to have it declared that he was free from all matrimonial bonds in relation to the respondent, and the respondent simultaneously brought her suit to have it declared that she was by the law of Scotland the wife of the appellant. These suits were practically brought to trial together in the court below, and, in the first instance, the Lord Ordinary made an interlocutor by which he decided that the respondent was not the wife of the appellant; and on an appeal taken to the judges of the first division of the Inner House, this decision was reversed by a majority of the judges, the Lord President being in the minority, and an interlocutor was made declaring the respondent to be the lawful wife of the appellant by the law of Scotland. Against this decision the present appeal was brought, and was argued for some 12 days before their lordships.—The Lord Chancellor, having gone through the arguments at great length, concluded by saying:—I must give my opinion that there was a valid ceremony by promise in Scotland, and that they were and are man and wife.—Lord Brougham was not present; but the Lord Chancellor averred that that noble lord concurred in the opinion which he had just enounced.—Lord Wensleydale said he was clearly of opinion there was no marriage in Ireland, nor was there any valid marriage *de verba de presenti* in Scotland. It was impossible to come to the conclusion that there was any complete and unconditional promise of marriage in Scotland, and there was nothing in the subsequent correspondence to establish such a promise—nor was there any promise *in futuro*. There was no proof of *copula* in Scotland. He was sorry to be obliged to reverse the judgment of the noble Lords below.—Lord Chelmsford said he had examined the facts with the utmost care, and he had arrived at a conclusion wholly irrespective of feeling; and, while being of opinion that there was much to blame in the conduct of both parties, he was of opinion, on the evidence and the law applicable to the case, that the respondent had failed to establish her claim to be the lawful wife of the appellant.—Lord Kingsdown, having pronounced against the Irish marriage, said he was of opinion that the respondent had failed to establish a valid marriage with the appellant, and therefore the judgment of the court below ought to be reversed.—The judgment of the House, therefore, by a majority of three noble and learned lords to two, was that the decision of the court below be reversed, and the marriage between the appellant and the respondent be declared to be void.

The above judgment was given in the hearing of an unprecedented crowd of listeners, who not only filled every part of the space allotted to the public, but invaded that portion of the outer floor which is set apart for the reporters of the House, and for counsel and solicitors, so that no lawyer had the convenience of a seat except the Attorney-General. Gossip for the last few days had been pretty consistent in its whispers that the judgment would be adverse to the lady; but its assertions as to who were to be for and who against her were too conflicting to entitle them to any credit. For the first third of the Lord Chancellor's speech it was impossible to say what his final judgment was to be, and his carefully-balanced phrases and propositions did not fail to give rise to fluctuations of hope and fear on both sides. Almost immediately after declaring his own opinion to be favourable to the lady, he stated that Lord Brougham concurred in it, and also in certain passages of the opinion of Lord Currichill, which he was specifying, when he was interrupted by Lord Chelmsford rising to order, in a very excited manner, and objecting to his quoting the opinion of an absent lord more especially when that opinion was adverse to the judgment about to be pronounced by the House. On this first intimation of a judgment adverse to the side which the public has in the mass espoused, either from innate gallantry, or from some inarticulate sense of justice, a perceptible emotion ran through the crowd, all held their breath, and the countenances of many fell. The Lord Chancellor's eloquence and clear, far-reaching logic seemed in a little while to convince them that it could not be, in the face of arguments so strong and unanswerable; and at the emphatic, solemn close of his speech there was a sort of stifled applause—stifled partly by awe for the place and the tribunal, and partly by the almost total inability to move hand or foot. When the Lord Chancellor had finished Lord Wensleydale rose, and clear elocution and clear logic gave place to almost total inaudibility and altogether total confusion of thought; the unexpressed substance of this aged peer and once famous special pleader's judgment being that it is impossible to adduce credible evidence of an irregular marriage, according to the law of Scotland. Lord Chelmsford was quite audible, and more than sufficiently rhetorical and shallow, when commenting on this case in general, and the conduct of the lady in particular. Lord Kingsdown read easily, gracefully, and melodiously. His opinion, though more hostile to the lady than any of the others, was undeniably able, perspicuous, and dexterous, and was indeed the only one of the three opinions on the same side that was above commonplace. As to the matter of promise of marriage, Lord Wensleydale and Lord Kingsdown held there was no sufficient promise of marriage. They were not satisfied with the expressions—the one in a letter congratulating her on her supposed marriage, and telling her, "You have thereby earned my lasting gratitude, for I found I had placed myself in a false position in regard to you, and one of all others the most painful to me, in that I had promised more than I could have performed when the time came;" and the other in a letter expostulating with her against revealing their marriage, or contract of union, whatever it was, and justifying himself to her, saying, "I have never willingly deceived you, and I have done more than I promised, and at great risk." They said both of them that marriage is not in these sentences distinctly referred to as the thing promised, and that is true; but these sentences had some meaning, and if marriage was not the thing promised, what was it? The words implying promise are quite as distinct as they were in the case of Honeyman, when the gentleman had written, "Nothing can prevent the felicity I look forward to, for it is happiness sanctioned by virtue itself." Lord Wensleydale had some hazy notion that the first of these sentences relating to promise imported some condition as to time, and his opinion was, in effect, that if a man promise to a woman in Scotland, "I will marry you in a year," and in six months take her home to live with him as his wife, that that would not be a valid Scotch marriage—a kind of doctrine that will be rather astonishing to Scotch lawyers, and which has no authority, whatever, either in Scotch law or in reason. He seemed to think also that it was sufficient to dispose of the second sentence by saying—as he did, indeed, in [illegible] of the debate, only too [illegible] allow [illegible] and correction—that "whatever he had [illegible] he had done." Not a doubt of it, and that [illegible] what the respondent said. She said he had promised to marry her, and he had done it, and had gone through the Rostrevor religious ceremony "at great risk" in addition. That is attaching an intelligible meaning to the sentence, and fixing upon a definite thing as the thing promised. All opinion as to the validity of the Irish marriage was avoided by the Lord Chancellor. It was disposed of by Lord Kingsdown on the footing that no marriage was intended, which is probably a new light on the law of marriage *in facie ecclesiæ* in Ireland. And it was held to be null by Lord Wensleydale and Lord Chelmsford under the 19th Geo. II., cap. 13, on the ground that Major Yelverton was within a year of it's date a Protestant in the sense of that act, though he had engaged in no unequivocal act of religion; which is, in so far as it goes, a bringing of the legal definition of Protestantism into approximate coincidence with that of Bayle, who thought himself a Protestant because he protested against all sects and systems of religion whatever. Most probably, hereafter, this judgment, which has been looked forward to with so much anxiety will never be referred to as establishing any proposition in law at all, the propositions of law, if any there be, lying so deeply embedded among facts of the most extensive and complicated character, that it will be impossible to excavate them, and these propositions being the opinions of men little versed in the subject to which they refer, and given in direct opposition to the opinions of a minority who, in intellect and learning, greatly surpass the majority.

The hope entertained by nearly every one that the Yelverton case was finally closed appears to be unfounded. Miss Longworth writes to the papers to say that all the intricacies of Scotch law are not yet unravelled, and at the close of six years' litigation she opens up a vista of six years more. It seems that a Scotch marriage may be legally proved either by writ—that is, through such a regular process as has just been concluded—or by reference to the oath of the parties concerned, and when one action is over the other may begin. Although, therefore, the final Court of Appeal has come to a decision upon a view of all the evidence that can be produced in the case, the conclusion is one by which nothing is concluded. A proceeding will be commenced in Scotland with a view to placing Major Yelverton on his oath, and the result of this process, and not the judgment of the House of Lords, will finally decide the question as to the Scotch marriage. The possibility of such an anomaly was admitted by the Attorney-General on Thursday, the 28th July, and he stated that many similar instances had occurred. Miss Longworth has been pronounced Major Yelverton's wife by a jury in Ireland, and the verdict has been affirmed on appeal by the Irish judges; in Scotland it was originally decided that she is not his wife, then on a first appeal that she is his wife; and on a second appeal the House of Lords have decided that she is not, and now the whole question is to be opened again. Even supposing that the Scotch question had been settled by the decision of the House of Lords, the contrary decision in Ireland would have remained unreversed, and this lady would have been, we suppose, Mrs. Yelverton in Ireland and Miss Longworth in Scotland. The whole case seems to be one of inextricable confusion.

The result of the judgment in the Lords was anxiously waited for by Mrs. Yelverton at the office of her agent. On being made aware that the decision was against her she swooned, and for some time remained unconscious, passing from one fainting fit into another. Restoratives were administered, and after a short interval the poor lady rallied, and was then carried in a semi-prostrate state to a brougham, and conveyed to the residence of her uncle in Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park. A contemporary says:—"A remote of reference to oath has been lodged by Mrs. Yelverton, the practical result of which is to prevent the judgment being made final in Scotland until the parties to the suit have been examined on oath. Their evidence given in Ireland is considered most important."

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE AND CLUB GOSSIP.

A contemporary thus glances at the scene which took place in the House of Commons when the Indian Budget was brought forward.—"There was a fair gathering of members when the House opened; but when Sir Charles Wood rose to tell us how our vast empire in India is governed, they incontinently began to glide off to dinner; and at 7 o'clock there were only 20 gentlemen, including the Speaker and the clerks, and the Serjeant-at-Arms. In [illegible] there are upwards of [illegible] subjects of the Crown, and an army of 50,000 men. Moreover, India has gone through a wonderful crisis since the mutiny. We have within the last 10 years made 2687 miles of railway, and mean to make with the same rapidity at least 2000 miles more. The revenue, too, is in a most flourishing condition; and, altogether, the history of India since the mutiny is a most surprising story; and that only 17 members should think it worth their while to stop and listen to the narrative is as surprising, at the first sight, as the story itself. But then, per contra, let our readers remember who was the narrator. It was Sir Charles Wood. They have famous story-tellers in India; but Sir Charles, though for many years he has been in contact with their country, has certainly not caught their inspiration. Then came Mr. Grant Duff's philippic against Sir Charles, in which, hitting the Secretary's weak point, he declared that the Commons were condemned to listen, and not to a speech, but to a sort of concatenation of interjected sentences, jerked out by a minister to whom heaven had denied not only the power of lucid statement but of articulate speech. This was Mr. Grant Duff's deliverance, and there is unquestionably truth in it. Sir Charles is not a good speaker. But ought these words to have been uttered in the House of Commons? We venture to think not. Sir Charles Wood is a Cabinet minister, an old servant of the Crown, and, unless report be too favourable, an able administrator, if not an eloquent expounder of his administration; and something is certainly due to his high position—courtesy, if no more. Besides, Mr. Grant Duff is young, and Sir Charles is old. But there is, on the other hand, doubtless, excuse for Mr. Duff. Mr. Duff is or was a Saturday Reviewer. Saturday Reviewers are confessedly a bitter, caustic, impatient, petulant race, unrestrained and unrestrainable by those kind feelings and courtesies which induce other gentlemen to damp down their rising petulance and quietly consume their own smoke."

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE BILL.

The *Times* of the 26th ulto. has the following observations on the above bill, which was thrown out the previous night in the House of Commons, by a majority of 46 against 44:—

The House of Commons has rejected, none too soon, the bill which was being hurried through it for the purpose of providing our Indian army with cheap and inefficient medical service. The bill was, indeed—for we may now, happily, speak of it as a thing of the past—quite a curiosity of administrative perversity. It would really have been difficult to imagine beforehand such an exhibition of that fatal official propensity not to do what ought to be done, and to do laboriously just what ought not to be done. Sir Charles Wood wanted good medical officers in India, whereupon he introduced a bill which would enable him to get bad officers. The Indian service, guarded by a competitive examination, was in the position of a purchaser who wanted a certain article and must have it of good quality, but at the same time offered a price less than such a quality could fetch in the open market. It was an inevitable result that the service could not get what it wanted. Upon this the thing to do was simply to offer the fair price: the thing not to do was to give up the necessary quality, and this was what the proposed bill did. Probably, Sir Charles Wood's idea was like that of those ingenious housewives who are always fancying that the prices charged in regular houses of business are too high, and who think they can get a bargain much cheaper in second and third-rate neighbourhoods. The results of such speculative economy are just such as would have been the medicine supplied under the Indian Medical Service Bill.

It was strange with what barren ingenuity Sir Charles Wood contrived [illegible] arguments which all went directly against his proposal. In the first place, he said that the grievances against which medical officers have been [illegible] had been removed by a despatch sent to India three or four months ago, "remedying the grievances of the existing medical service of India by putting it entirely on the same footing as to pay and allowances with the service in the Queen's army occupied." Two adverse conclusions follow from this unfortunate argument. First of all, if the Indian medical service has been on a lower scale of pay and allowances than the medical service in the Queen's army, the deficiency of candidates is more than accounted for. The position of medical officers in the general army is very far from what it ought to be; and if the Indian service has been worse, our only wonder is that any competent men at all could be found to join it. In the next place, if the grievances have been thus far removed within three or four months, why does not Sir Charles Wood wait to see the result of the change? Could he not have waited, at all events, until next session, in order to see whether or no his attempt had failed? Moreover, the two remedies stultify each other. The first step is only justifiable on the supposition that a higher class of men are wanted; the present bill would only act by supplying a lower class. Three months ago Sir Charles Wood offered greater advantages to good men, and he would now have appointed inferior men to enjoy them. As if to clench these deductions, Sir Charles Wood went on to say that "the competitive system had not failed in the Queen's army at home; but it had failed in respect to the Indian army." After what he had said, was it not obvious that the failure was to be accounted for by the inferior advantages which the Indian service had hitherto received? And again, if the competitive examinations had not failed in the Queen's army, is not that a sufficient reason for anticipating that they will not fail in the Indian army, now that the conditions of service in the two armies have been made identical? Thus the Secretary of State went on making explanations which made the uselessness, the mischievousness, and the unreasonableness of the measure more conspicuous at every sentence. The attempt to pass the bill through the House under a cloud of innocent intentions was easily exposed. The only object of the bill, it was said, was to make regulations under which assistant-surgeons of the Queen's army might be induced to enter the Indian army. But if the bill had only this innocent intention of facilitating an exchange between the two services, why did it not say so? On the contrary, it spoke distinctly of employing "Medical officers trained according to the regulations and instructions of her Majesty's general army, or trained in such other manner as may from time to time be considered best adapted for the purpose." What did these last words mean if the bill contemplated nothing more than the employment of surgeons trained for the general army? In short, never was an unreasonable, incomprehensible, blundering proposal supported in a manner more in accordance with its character. In saying this we are offering no disparagement to Sir Charles Wood's skill in debate. He only failed as any [illegible] man would, in making the worse appear the [illegible] reason.

It remains to express a hope that the time is not distant when the whole medical service of the army will be treated in a way more becoming its importance and its merits. It was repeatedly acknowledged last night that the general army itself is inadequately supplied with a medical staff, and that it is so because the authorities refuse to satisfy the just expectations of the medical profession. It seems to us highly ungenerous and unjust in the military authorities to refuse to treat liberally men to whom they owe so much, and on whose skill and sense of duty their lives may at any moment depend. It is ridiculous to perpetuate the old cant about non-combatant officers. The quality of courage which is required to tie up an artery under fire is certainly not less than that which is sufficient for leading a charge. Many men would perform a hazardous duty in the heat of a struggle, and inspired by the presence and enthusiasm of others, who would be unequal to the cool discharge of a delicate office under imminent personal danger. But it is waste of time to argue for the high character and education of the medical service when it is admitted on all hands.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Forbes,...	Bombay	3rd Cavalry	4 mo.
Lieutenant C. J. Anderson.	,,	Staff Corps	6 ,,
Lieutenant J. A. Gayer ..	,,	late 2d Euro.	6 ,,
Assist.-Surgeon A. Adey ...	,,	,,	,,

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Major J. Thacker .... Bombay Staff Corps.

DELHI PRIZE-MONEY.

Notice is given that prize-rolls for the undermentioned corps of her Majesty's late Indian forces, on account of the second distribution of prize-money for the capture of Delhi in 1857, showing the names of those officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers whose shares have not been paid in India, have been received, and that distribution of such shares will commence at the Military Department of the India-office on the 15th of August next, and will continue daily (Saturdays excepted) between 11 and 3 o'clock:—Rolls referred to.—Officers, &c., on the Staff.—Bengal Artillery:—1st Troop, 1st Brigade, Horse Artillery, 2nd ditto, 5th ditto, headquarters ditto, 2nd Troop, 3rd ditto, 3rd ditto, headquarters ditto; 3rd Company, 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery (2nd Company, 2nd Battalion, attached), headquarters, 1st Battalion, Foot Artillery; 3rd Company, 3rd Battalion ditto; headquarters ditto; 1st Company and detachment 3rd Company, 4th Battalion, Foot Artillery; 2nd Company, 4th Battalion, Foot Artillery, 4th ditto, 4th Company, 6th ditto; detachment of Artillery recruits; corps of Sappers and Miners; 1st European Bengal Fusiliers; 2nd ditto.

Notice is given that prize-rolls for the second distribution of prizemoney for the capture of Delhi in 1857, containing the names of those of the Queen's troops whose shares have not been paid in India, have been received at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and that distribution of such shares will commence on the 15th of August next, and will be continued to those who apply in person, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

The following are the regiments, corps, &c., entitled to share therein:—General Staff, 6th Dragoon Guards, 9th Lancers, 8th Foot, 52nd Foot, 1st Battalion, 60th Regiment, 61st Foot, and 75th Foot.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEMORANDA.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette.*)

With the exception of a wing of the 58th, which was to have left yesterday August 2, the whole of the Indian reliefs have embarked for their destination, the 1st battalion 11th, 2nd battalion 12th, 45th, and the headquarters of the 58th, having all left Cork. The 18th Hussars preceded them by some weeks. In all probability, this is the last occasion on which the reliefs will go to India via the Cape, as the transport arrangements necessary to send them via the Red Sea will have been completed by October next. By the adoption of the overland route, every battalion will have at least four months additional Indian service, and that will go far to secure approximately the proportion of five years' service at home to every 10 abroad. The battalions going out will leave in October instead of July, and those coming home will arrive early in the year instead of the middle of the summer. The 2nd battalion of the 10th, from the Cape, will complete the Indian reliefs for this year, enabling the 81st to come home about the middle of next year. When we shall have despatched the 1st battalion 10th to the Cape, and the 86th to Gibraltar, to take the place of the second battalion 9th, also proceeding to the Cape as an additional regiment, we shall have completed our colonial reliefs for the year 1864.

WOOLWICH ACADEMY.

The following are the successful candidates at the recent competitive examination for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich:—

Order.	Names.—Places of Education.	Marks.
1	Jervis, W N, Rev C A Johns, Callippers, near Rickmansworth, Rugby; and Rev W Pritchett, old Charlton	5411
2	Pottinger, J C, Cheltenham College	5069
3	Home, W J H L, Rev Thomas Langborne and Dr Bridgman, Woolwich-common	5017
4	Green, A O, Mr Winter's, 1 Clarence-place, Woolwich-common	4969
5	Power, G B, Kingstown School, Dublin	4890
6	Cruickshank, F H G, Wimbledon School	4790
7	Burr, C S, Harrow, Rev W H Pritchett, Old Charlton, and privately	4784
8	Lewis, J F, privately, and Mr C Wilson's Old Charlton	4765
9	Craufurd, H R G, Marlborough College, and Rev G Frost, 28 Kensington-square	4755
10	Turnbull, J J L, Mr Heather's Pinner	4725
11	Smith, W W, Harrow, and Mr Fleming's Tonbridge Castle	4688
12	Haverfield, H W B T, Sydney College, Bath, and Mr Fleming's, Tonbridge Castle	4582
13	Wilson, G F, Kingstown School, Dublin	4504
14	North, D, Portora Royal School, Enniskillen	4417
15	Aitken, W, Edinburgh Academy and Tonbridge Castle	4396
16	Cooke, W B, Wimbledon School	4389
17	Bevir, E L, Eton, and Rev N Smith, Greenwich	4313
18	Russell, H P, Fermoy College; Mr Dunbar's, Dublin; and Mr Fleming's Tonbridge Castle	4186
19	Daniell, De Courcy, Mr Taylor's Woolwich; Rev L Mercier, Woolwich; and Mr Northcott, Charlton	4181
20	Chambers, H M, Rev W H Pritchett, Old Charlton	4176
21	Elles, E R, Rev D Darnell, Welton Vicarage, near Daventry	4158
22	Skinner, P L M, Wimbledon School	4155
23	Atchison, C H, Bayfield-house, Bath; Rev H T Johnston, Brighton; and Mr T R Heath, The Hermitage, Richmond	4132
24	Willis, N D'Orville, Harrow, and Dr Bridgman's Woolwich-common	4084
25	Mackintosh, W J, Elgin Academy Edinburgh Academy; Kensington School; and Rev G Frost, 28, Kensington-square	4053

July 27.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—JUNE, 1864.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1863.—MAXIMUM MARKS, 2,850.

In the order of merit the first column refers to "first examination," and the second to "further examination."

Order of Merit.		Name of Candidate.	Presidency, &c.	Marks.
11	1	Bampint, R.	N.-W. P. Punjaub and Oudh	2,018
1	2	Smeaton, G.	Ditto	1,992
38	3	Appell, W. A.	Madras	1,907
4	4	Neill, J. W.	N.-W. P. Punjaub and Oudh	1,895
5	5	Rivaz, C. M.	Ditto	1,867
43	6	*Tagore S. N.	Bombay	1,828
26	7	†Thorburn, S. S.	Beng. (L. Provinces)	1,808
30	8	Sturrock, J.	Madras	1,804
15	9	Fryer, F. W. R.	N.-W. P. Punjaub and Oudh	1,791
9	10	Stogdon, A. W.	Ditto	1,776
3	11	Liddesdale, E. K.	Bombay	1,764
47	12	Lyon, A.	Ditto	1,758
12	13	Venning, F.	N.-W. P. Punjaub and Oudh	1,755
8	14	Trafford, F. W.	Ditto	1,749
56	15	Buick, D.	Madras	1,711
11	15	Hallett, J. R.	Beng. (L. Provinces)	1,711
34	17	‡Turner, H. G.	Madras	1,662
6	18	Bullock, F. D'O.	N.-W. P. Punjaub and Oudh	1,666
16	19	§Huddlestone, T. C.	Ditto	1,664
46	20	Bird, C. A.	Madras	1,663
41	21	Jardine, J.	Bombay	1,629
33	22	Campbell, J.	Madras	1,626
30	23	Wellesley, H. W.	Ditto	1,624
35	24	Grigg, H. B.	Ditto	1,623
23	25	Gordon, H. W.	Beng. (L. Provinces)	1,622
39	26	Hastings, T. V. D.	Madras	1,607
—	27	Austin, W. P.	Ditto	1,602
60	28	Clogstoun, H.	Ditto	1,587
59	29	Chamberlain, G. K.	Ditto	1,572
10	30	Gardiner, J. W.	N.-W. P. Punjaub and Oudh	1,549
61	31	Knox, C. J.	Madras	1,538
7	32	Beachcroft, F. P.	N.-W. P. Punjaub and Oudh	1,528
49	33	Lee Warner, J.	Madras	1,527
62	34	Burrows, L. R.	Ditto	1,523
24	35	Pears, J. M.	Beng. (L. Provinces)	1,478
32	36	Rice, R.	Madras	1,475
55	37	Overbury, E. N.	Ditto	1,474
51	38	Hall, F. K.	Ditto	1,472
48	39	Gibson, R.	Ditto	1,364
13	40	Nicholls, G. J.	N.-W. P. Punjaub and Oudh	1,402
21	41	‖Manson, A.	Beng. (L. Provinces)	1,394
37	42	Blathwayt, G. G.	Bombay	1,385
19	43	Meres, W. F.	Beng. (L. Provinces)	1,383
17	44	Ellison, T. E.	N.-W. P. Punjaub and Oudh	1,382
52	45	Nugent, J.	Bombay	1,381
19	46	Hodgkinson, J. J. S.	Beng. (L. Provinces)	1,366
28	47	Cordeaux, [illegible]	Bombay	1,350
54	48	Turner, F.	Madras	1,349
27	49	Baker, M. B.	Bombay	1,330
45	50	Grant, C. M.	Ditto	1,331
58	51	Atkinson, A. T. B.	Madras	1,293
40	52	Ayerst, G.	Bombay	1,153

* This candidate also passed a creditable examination in Hindi and Arabic.

† This candidate also passed a creditable examination in Hindi.

‡ This candidate also passed a creditable examination in Arabic.

§ This candidate also passed a creditable examination in Persian.

‖ This candidate also passed a creditable examination in Hindustani and Persian.

THE ARMY.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 26.

9th Lancers.—Cornet [illegible] Chaytor has been superseded for being absent without leave.

12th Lancers.—Cornet John Mundy Dowdeswell to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Adolphus John Spencer Churchill Chichester, who retires.

13th Hussars.—Richard James Caldwell Young, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice W. H. Thompson, transferred to the 7th Dragoon Guards.

18th Hussars.—Cornet Francis Alfred Baines to be Adjutant (with the rank of Lieutenant) on Cornet's pay, vice Lieutenant W. Owen Whiteside who has retired.

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Wainwright Bax Bell to be Colonel, vice Marriott, transferred permanently to the Bombay Staff Corps; Captain Alex. Cowper to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Bell; Second Captain William West Goodfellow to be Captain, vice Cowper; Second Captain and Brevet-Major William James Stuart, on the Supernumerary List, to be Captain; Lieutenant Joseph Bonus to be Second Captain, vice Goodfellow; Gentleman Cadet John Coldstream Menzies, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenant, with temporary rank, vice Bonus. The surname of the Lieutenant, with temporary rank, appointed in the 'Gazette' of the 19th July, is Dorward, and not Douvard, as then stated.

10th Regiment of Foot.—Gentleman Cadet William Henry John Moor Hoddler, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Thomas Viney Biron who retires.

11th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Henry Lockner Brett, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign by purchase, vice Ponsonby Sheppard, who retires.

12th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Henry Oswald Carey, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice James Inge Duncan, who retires.

15th Foot.—Ensign George Edward Ryan, from the 58th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Alfred Sebastian Boom, who retires.

18th Foot.—Lieutenant Hugh Shaw to be Captain without purchase, vice Brevet-Major James Tarrant Ring, died of wounds; Ensign William Henry Herbert to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Shaw; Ensign Fitz Roy Hamilton Spencer Sewell, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Herbert.

22nd Foot.—Major Frederick Anthony Trevor, from half-pay, late 4th Foot, to be Major, vice James Legh Thursby, who retires upon temporary half-pay; Captain Thomas Tyacke to be Major by purchase, vice Frederick Anthony Trevor, who retires; Lieut. Harry Houlton Palmer Vivian to be Captain by purchase, vice Tyacke; Ensign Pennington Whinfield to be Lieutenant by purchase vice Vivian; Gentleman Cadet George William Henry Cunningham, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Whinfield.

25th Foot.—Major Hans Robert White, from half-pay, unattached, to be Major, vice Robert Henry Price, who retires upon temporary half-pay; Captain Astley Campbell Smith to be Major by purchase, vice Hans Robert White, who retires; Lieutenant Francis George Coleridge to be Captain by purchase, vice Smith; Ensign the Hon. Charles Dutton to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Coleridge; Gentleman Cadet John Leith Ross, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice the Hon. Charles Dutton.

31st Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Herbert Taylor, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice W. T. Deverell, transferred to the 15th Foot.

42nd Foot.—The first Christian name of Ensign Foley is "Harry," not "Henry," as stated in the 'Gazette' of the 14th June, 1864.

43rd Foot.—Major Francis Hutchinson Synge to be Lieut.-Colonel without purchase, vice Henry J. Parran Booth, died of wounds; Captain Thomas Edmonds Holmes to be Major without purchase, vice Synge; Lieutenant Frederick Guy Eaton Glover to be Captain without purchase, vice Robert Coke Glover, killed in action; Lieutenant Stanley Crozier to be Captain without purchase, vice Charles Reginald Mure, killed in action; Lieutenant Christopher Hore Hatchell to be Captain without purchase, vice Robert Thomas Francis Hamilton, killed in action; Lieutenant William Livesay to be Captain without purchase, vice Edwin Utterton, killed in action; Lieutenant Hugh Osborne Bateman to be Captain without purchase, vice Holmes; Lieutenant D'Urban W. Farrer Blyth to be Captain without purchase, vice Frederick Guy Eaton Glover, died of wounds; Ensign Hamlet Wade Cappage to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Glover; Ensign Spencer P. Talbot Nicholl to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Crozier; Ensign William Clark to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Hatchell; Ensign Arthur Longley to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Livesay; Ensign William M'Neile Cairns to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Bateman; Ensign John Bingley Garland to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Blyth; Ensign [illegible] Charles Miller, from the 20th Foot, to be Ensign, vice [illegible] Langlands, killed in action; Ensign Digby Templeton Brett, from the 74th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Cappage; Ensign Hawtrey Collins-Spiatt, from the 14th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Nicholl; Ensign Frederick Charles Rowan, from the 59th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Clark; Ensign Donald Robert Macqueen, from the 18th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Longley; Ensign James Colebrooke Carter, from the 77th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Cairns; Gentleman Cadet Robert Colville Jones Lyons, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Garland.

45th Foot.—Lieutenant George Weir Cosens to be Captain by purchase, vice James John Wood, who retires; Ensign John Thomas Watling to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Cosens; Ensign William Thomas Deverell, from the 31st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Watling; Captain Henry Dickenson Nightingale, from half-pay, Royal Marines, to be Paymaster, vice Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain, John David Blythe who retires upon half-pay.

52nd Foot.—Ensign Thomas Pain Waters to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Richard Davies Burroughs, who retires; Ensign Charles Elliot Whinyates, from the 76th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Waters.

54th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Colin George Mackay Gunn, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice E. C. Elliston, transferred to the 58th Foot.

58th Foot.—Ensign Edmund Charles Elliston, from the 54th Foot, to be Ensign, vice G. E. Ryan, transferred to the 15th Foot.

59th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet William Henry Dawes Jones, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice T. G. Miller, transferred to the 43rd Foot.

70th Foot.—Ensign George Greer Cappage to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Charles Granville Stuart Menteath, deceased; Gentleman Cadet Edward Richard Spicker Brander, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Cappage.

76th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet William Gibillan, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice C. E. Whinyates transferred to the 52nd Foot.

81st Foot.—Ensign and Adjutant Michael Curry to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign Thomas George Kerans to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Harnett, promoted into the 97th Foot; Gentleman Cadet Percy Charles Hannam Man, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Kerans.

85th Foot.—Surgeon John William Johnston, M.D., having completed 20 years' full pay service, to be Surgeon Major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 1st of October, 1858.

97th Foot.—Lieutenant W. Minchin Harnett, from the 81st Foot, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Jonathan Morgan, cashiered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

100th Foot.—Ensign George Diggus La Touche to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Henry William Ashford, deceased; Gentleman Cadet Alfred Weston Hatchell Hornsby, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice La Touche.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign Alfred Ames to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice John Stewart Hardy, who retires; Edward Thomas William Dunn, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Ames.

1st West India Regiment.—Lieutenant John Richard O'Meara Lawlor to be Captain without purchase, vice John Fanning, who retires upon full pay; Ensign Anthony Coulton Allinson to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Lawlor.

2nd West India Regiment.—Lieutenant Robert Eyre has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Ensign Nicholas Thomas Cuffe Herbert to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Charles Tollemache Edwards, who retires.

4th West India Regiment.—Lieutenant William Belcher has been permitted to retired from the service by the sale of his commission; Ensign George Porter has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.*

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant Walter J. Wyatt, from the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Captain by purchase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon Richard William Meade, from the 88th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Henry Patrickson Gregory, placed upon half-pay.

PURVEYORS' DEPARTMENT.

Purveyor's Clerk James J. Dunaway to be Deputy-Purveyor.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Philip M. Nelson Guy, C.B., half-pay, late 5th Foot, to have the local rank of Major-General while commanding the troops in China.

Captain John Fanning, retired upon full pay, late 1st West India Regiment, to have the honorary rank of Major.

Paymaster James Scott, of the Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant-Commissary-General Charles David Magrath, Madras Presidency, to have the honorary rank of Lieut.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the decease of the undermentioned General officers:—

Major-General Horatio Nelson Vigors, on the 21st of June 1864.

General Sir Robert W. Gardiner, G.C.B., Colonel-Commanding Royal Artillery, on the 26th June, 1864; and Lieutenant-General Charles Murray Hay, Colonel of the 91st Foot, on the 3rd of July, 1864.

Major-General John Campbell, Colonel of the 97th Foot, to be Lieutenant-General.

Major-General Francis Hugh G. Seymour, from half-pay as a Lieutenant-Colonel, unattached, to be placed on the fixed establishment of Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Michael William Smith, C.B., from half-pay, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Major-General.

Major Arthur Wombwell, half-pay, late Depot Battalion to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major William Douglas, 14th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Major James Maxwell, 34th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Captain John William Percy, 9th Foot, to be Major.

Captain Charles Frederick Menzies, Royal Marines, to be Major.

Captain William Townsend Barnett, Royal Artillery, to be Major.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' eight, 1s. 11⅜d.; 30 days', 1s. 11⅜d.; Bombay, 1s. 11⅜d., to 2. 0¼d.

Five per cent. Rupee Paper, 102 to 104; Ditto Five-and-a Half, 112 to 114.

Indian Five per Cents., 104½ to ⅝.

Consols for Money, 89⅞ to 89¾; ditto, account (Aug. 9), 89⅞ to 90.

Bank of England rate of discount stands at 7 per cent.

Money Market tight.

Stock Markets dull.

Produce Markets flat. Silk firm. Tea dull. Indigo firm at 6d., advance on the May sales. Sugar depressed. Rice quiet. Saltpetre declining. Jute flat and lower. Cutch 25s. per cwt. Shellac dull.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 79s.6d. to 82s. 6d.: good middling, 83s. to 85s.; fine middling 86s. to 89s. per cwt. Market steady.

Linseed firm. Calcutta, 65s. 6d. c. f. and i.; Bombay Seed 67s. Rapeseed steady. Calcutta, 60s., Bombay Guzerat, 70s.

Cocoa-nut Oil quiet at £38 10s. for Ceylon, and at £40 10s. for Cochin.

Metals.—Tin, £105 for Straits; spelter, £25.

Liverpool Cotton.—Middling New Orleans, 31d. per lb.; fair Broach, 23d.; fair Dhollera, 23d. Market flat.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 18s. 6d. per piece; 8½ lbs., 23s. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs. 8s. Mule twist No. 40 best seconds, 35d. per lb. Market quiet.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

JULY	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT
20	Flower of the Forest	—	Liverpool.
	Coleroon	—	Deal.
21	Brierly Hill	Crisp	(from Kurrachee) Gravesend.
	Birkby	—	Gravesend.
	Stalwart	Crawford	Liverpool.
	Cimber	Brohn	Liverpool.
	Khimjee Oodowjee	Salt	Queenstown.
23	City of Benares	McEwing	Liverpool.
	Celestial Empire	—	Liverpool.
	Adriatic	—	Liverpool.
	Mogul	—	Liverpool.
24	Rob Roy	—	Liverpool.
26	St. Hilda	Tongue	Gravesend.
27	Queen of the Sea	Peters	Liverpool.
	Pegasus	Goodwin	Liverpool.
28	The Kildare	Hedgcock	Falmouth.
	Confidence	McNeilly	Falmouth.
	Golden Empire	Goodhall	Falmouth.
	Bloomer	Gilchrist	Falmouth.
29	Eagle	Cuthbert	Liverpool.
	Palinurus	Tegan	Liverpool.
AUG.			
1	Ann Holzberg	McGuine	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

JULY	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
12	Flying Venus	Litten	Liverpool.
19	Jumna	Porter	Liverpool.
	Donald McKay	Richard	Liverpool.
	Star of India	—	Deal.
21	Utinia	—	Shields.
23	The Craigs	Fage	Liverpool.
	Bates Family	Hogg	Liverpool.
25	Windsor Castle	Pryce	Gravesend.
	Gosforth	Wight	Gravesend.
26	Planet	—	Deal.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Charger, Liverpool to Bombay, June 23rd, lat 6-10 S., long.26-10 E.

Stonery (?), London to Bombay, 27 days out, lat. 4 N., long. 19 W.

Index, Kurrachee to Liverpool, June 9th lat. 18 S., long. 4 E.

SHIPPING AT ADEN.

The P. and O. C.'s S. S. Nemesis arrived from Calcutta on the 3rd and the Behar from Bombay on the 11th instant. Norna, sailed for the Mauritius and the Mooltan for Calcutta on the 4th instant. The M. I. S. S. Cambodge and Donna, H. I. M. Troopship L'Orne and Tigre.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

		Received via Marseilles.	Received via Southampton.
CALCUTTA	June 22	Aug. 2	—
MADRAS	,, 23		
BOMBAY	,, 24		
BURMAH	,, 17		
HONG KONG	,, 18		
SHANGHAI	,, 5		
CEYLON	July 5		
SINGAPORE	June 26		
PENANG	,, 10		

The steamer with the heavy portion of the mail may be expected at Southampton on August 6.

The *Madras Athenæum and Daily News*:—"We have learned with much pleasure that water has been successfully admitted into the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Main Canal at Kurnool for a distance of seventeen miles. The Kurnool Sluice is about being opened with much pomp and ceremony, and there is great excitement in the Town in consequence. All the Public Offices will be closed on the day the inauguration takes place."

The *Delhi Gazette*:—"Letters from Lahore mention a great inundation at Mooltan, and that great fears are entertained in regard to the overflowing of the Chenab which is expected soon to burst its banks and produce a catastrophe as gloomy as that at Sheffield. We remember hearing of an awful inundation in the Peshawur valley some twenty years ago when a cataclysm occurred, and the Caubul river was turned into the valley. Wild people from parts of Central Asia were floated on logs into the middle of the country *nolens volens*. The general average of rain has been very fair throughout the Punjab, and the crops are well reported."

The *Indian Daily News*:—"We understand that a Commission has been appointed at Agra, by order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, to investigate certain charges brought by Col. Walter, c.b., commanding H. M.'s 35th Regt. of Foot, against the Rev. W. Simpson, formerly the Chaplain at that station, now residing, we believe, at Kussowlee. The charges have reference, we are informed, to an alleged neglect of duty on the part of the Revd. W. Simpson in not attending himself to the burial of those who died at Agra during the latter part of 1863, when the cholera was raging and the deaths were very numerous."

The *Englishman*:—"We are informed that the Government of India has issued orders that, for the future, local governments will distribute all publications furnished by the Government of India to individuals, or societies, at cost price, without any charge for editing."

The same:—"In connection with the Bhootan affair, we hear that one Officer is to be selected by the Commander-in-Chief, and another by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of arranging for the establishment, on the Bhootan frontier, of such a line of defence as was directed by the Viceroy in Council in June last."

The same:—"Toungsoo Penlow, the author of what we might call the Bhootan *coup d'etat*, is evidently a gentleman of many resources, and never very hard up for an excuse. The other day we said that the Lama of Thibet had deprecated the treatment of the British Mission, and advised the Dhurm Raj to pacify the English as soon as possible. We now hear that Toungsoo Penlow has replied to the effect that in 1862 he had applied to the Bengal Government for an increase of the subsidy paid for the Dooars, and that it was refused. This he considered insulting, and accordingly took an opportunity of gratifying his revenge by ill-treating an Envoy whom he knew to be the Secretary to the Bengal Government. He even went so far as to make a merit of not having put Mr. Eden into prison and of having confined himself to mere personal outrage. This is all very well for the Lama, but whether it will satisfy our government is another story."

The *Hindoo Patriot*:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Peterson embarks for Europe again by the steamer which leaves on the 22nd instant. It was Mr. Macpherson's turn, it should be remembered, to make room for Mr. Justice Phear, who has been appointed successor to the late Mr. Mills, but as Mr. Macpherson is young, Mr. Peterson has generously waived his claim in favour of his brother Judge. Mr. Peterson has, however, large landed and other property in India, which will necessitate periodical visits to this country. We hear it is his intention to spend the cold season in India, and the remainder of every year in Europe. He will not practice regularly at the bar when he comes here, but he will not refuse special cases which bring in large harvests."

The same:—"With reference to an extract from this journal which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, relative to the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's law-studentship, the *Times of India* says:

"'Our attention has been directed to an advertisement dated the 21st March, 1864, which has been published for some months past in both the Bombay daily newspapers, from which it appears that the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has withdrawn the restriction alluded to by the *Hindoo Patriot*. In that advertisement it is stated that "it has been resolved by the Committee, with the Hon. Mr. Rustomjee's assent, that persons intending to follow, as well as those actually practising, the legal profession, are eligible as candidates." We are further informed that the above resolution has been officially communicated to the respective committees at Calcutta and Madras.'"

"But we regret to state that the Calcutta committee did not take the trouble to notify this liberal concession on the part of the benevolent donor. The Bengal candidate has however been selected. At a meeting of the Committee, held on the 4th instant the selection was made, and though we are prevented from giving out the name of the successful candidate, we have been assured that the public will have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result of the labours of the committee."

The public will (says the *Indian Daily News*) be as much surprised as we were, to hear that the Financial Commissioners have recommended, and that Government has determined upon, the abolition of the Civil Paymasterships in India, of which there are five, all held by members of the Civil Service, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lahore, and Allahabad. "This is certainly reform and retrenchment with a vengeance, and, if the sweeping measure be productive of anything like unmixed good, will be a proof that Messrs. Forster and Whiffen have been doing something, and are likely to do more hereafter, for their money. Of course, the question which at once suggests itself on hearing this announcement is, how are the Civil Services—Covenanted and Uncovenanted—to be paid in future: are they to pay themselves? They will be paid through the Accountant-General's Department, all bills being sent to that office, there examined and checked, and being, when passed, payable at the Bank of Bengal, or, in the provinces, at the nearest collectorate or treasury. We hope this new idea will work well, but we trust that we are not going to see what we have seen so much of here before—costly appointments and establishments abolished and broken up, only to be reconstituted, very often more expensively, under other names and denominations. Some members of the Civil Service will be thrown out of very agreeable and lucrative appointments by this measure, but we suppose that they will be suitably provided for elsewhere, as these are days when officers conversant with pecuniary and financial matters are at a *premium* in India, and not likely to remain long out of employ."

The *Englishman*, (Aug. 16):—"The sudden increase in the rate of interest determined upon by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal has rather taken the Mercantile Community by surprise, and the measure is severely commented upon. The resolution must have been taken late on Saturday afternoon, as it was quite unknown in town until the announcement appeared in the *Englishman* yesterday morning. The money articles of all our contemporaries yesterday made no allusion to the change, and all took a very cheerful view of the market. The position of the Bank was good, all other establishments were easy, and the Bazar, though discounting high, was not pressed for money. In the face of this state of affairs suddenly the Bank of Bengal frightens the timid capitalist by a heavy rise made late on an unusual day, and if there were any causes at work to lessen the supply of loanable capital, this move will tend to increase the timidity much more than there was any necessity for. The Bank of Bengal is perfectly justified in taking the initiative in giving a warning note, and it was a complaint last year that it was too tardy in so doing, and that much mischief was the consequence. But there is an error on the other side, and because we were too careless in '63 we should not be too timid in '64. These remarks are the consequence of the feeling outside, that either the Bank of Bengal has been too hasty in its movement now, or that it was a mistake not to have put on the screw a little more on Thursday last, and reserved another one per cent. to be increased on Thursday next. There is a strong feeling abroad that sufficient consideration has not been shown in the present instance for the commercial interests of the city, but we believe that the Bazar had evinced strong symptoms of tightness on Saturday, and that the rates of discount had gone considerably higher than the minimum of the Bank; this, combined with the telegram from Bombay, no doubt determined the Directors to the more than usual stringent pull at the purse-strings. The causes are not of that importance, however, it is believed, which would justify the large increase of two per cent., and it is felt that if the Directors had said one per cent. on Saturday and another per cent. on Thursday the object would have been equally well gained, without the serious disturbance, which is sure to take place in the money market by the present action of the Bank."

BOMBAY.

The Mails for Kurrachee, per steamer *Coororin*, will be closed to-day, at 8 A.M.

MAJOR KEATINGE, V.C., arrived in Bombay on Monday evening from Kattywar by the special train from Surat.

The Resident Members of the Bombay Club are invited to attend an emergent meeting at 5 o'clock this afternoon, to consider the question of purchasing a site for a new Club House on the Esplanade.

We are glad to state that the fifteen boys belonging to the Byculla School, who were suffering from having swallowed arsenic, at the same time as the deceased Henry Fletcher, are in a fair way of recovery.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

It is stated that Messrs Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have sent to China for 5,500 Chinese to work on the Bombay Reclamation Scheme. A pretty prospect this for Bombay.

We learn from the *Overland Mail* of the 3rd inst. that the Prince of Wales has made the formal application which is preliminary to any person becoming a member of the Masonic body.

Among the recent additions to the curiosities in the rooms appropriated to the Victoria Central Museum in the Town Hall, is a very beautiful model of a Malay War Prahu, which has been presented by our respected townsman, Mr. W. Walker. (Tom Cringle.)

We are requested to contradict the statement that Mr. Kirk intended to place the two Hindoo children referred to by our correspondent "T." in the Indo-British Institution. The sanction of the Superintendent and the Committee is necessary to the admission of even Christian children.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"Still speculating on the probable successor of Sir Hugh Rose as Commander-in-Chief in India, the Indian journals now speak with great confidence of Sir Sydney Cotton as the man. We can only say that nothing has yet been settled on the subject, and nothing has taken place to justify any of the rumours thus circulated."

The many instances that have occurred of late of poisoning by arsenic, and the very proper remarks appended to the verdict of the jury at the Coroner's Inquisition on Tuesday on the body of the poor boy Henry Fletcher of the [illegible] School, points to the necessity of some effective means being taken to check the retail sale of poisons. The public interests demand that this matter should be at once attended to.

We understand there have been further disturbances amongst the Chinese savages employed as coolies on the works of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company at Elephanta. Nothing of a very serious nature has occurred since the sanguinary affair of last week. The Europeans on the island are all well armed, and there is also a detachment of the Tanna Police as well as of sepoys on the spot ready to act at a moment's notice.

The Rander Murder Case.—The *Surat Friend*, a weekly vernacular paper published at Surat, states that several weeks ago a Mahomedan, [illegible] caused the death of an unfortunate [illegible], by stabbing, near Rander. Having been apprehended he was tried by the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Davies, at Surat, who appears to have exerted himself in collecting evidence to bring home the crime to its author. The Session Judge (Mr. [illegible]) gave his final decision last week to the effect, that although agreeing with the assessors that strong suspicion falls upon Hussein (the accused) of his having committed the bloody deed, there being no legal proofs whatever to establish the charge of homicide against him, he is entitled to the benefit of the doubt according with the spirit of the English law.

The following extraordinary notification appears in a recent issue of the *London Times*:—

"Died,—Suddenly, at New York on 25th June, while President Lincoln was deliberating whether he should imprison him in Fort Lafayette, or banish him to the Confederate States, Joseph A. Scoville, aged 54, reader in the Common Council, better known as *Manhattan*, the correspondent of the *Morning Herald* and *Standard*, and the author of *Marion*."

Foulplay has been more than once hinted at as the cause of the unfortunate man's death, and the above announcement is certainly not calculated to dispel the report.

It is notified that an amalgamation has been arranged between the Imperial Bank of China, India, and Japan (Limited), and the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited). As conducing to increase of business, diminution of competition, and economy of management, this announcement will be received with satisfaction, the more especially as the terms of agreement are described as satisfactory to the respective proprietaries.—*Overland Mail, August* [illegible].

Grants-in-aid to Missionary Schools.—On the 27th ultimo Lord Shaftesbury, the Hon. Mr. Kinnaird, Rev. H. Venn, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, and Mr. Thomson, lately a member of the Madras Government, waited on Sir C. Wood for the purpose of hearing explanations on the subject of grants in aid to private, particularly missionary, schools in the Bombay Presidency. New rules have been lately introduced in that presidency on the principle of payment for results. Sir C. Wood was attended by Mr. Edward Howard, Director of Public Instruction for Bombay. The deputation expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the explanations afforded.—*Ib.*

The field for banking accommodation in India, China, Japan, and Australia as well as in the Eastern Archipelago generally is alleged as the cause of the formation of a new bank entitled the British and Netherlands India Bank (Limited), whose operations will be more especially directed to the Madras Presidency and Southern India, where the import and export trade have more than doubled within the last five years. The bank will also, it is intended, without loss of time, establish branches in China, Japan, and Batavia, and arrangements are contemplated with an Australian bank, by which its operations will be extended to that field. The proposed capital is 2,000,000*l.*, in 40,000 shares of 50*l.* each, of which the first issue is 20,000 shares. The project is introduced under the auspices of the Mercantile Banking Company of London. The following semi-official memorandum relates to this bank:—

"It is understood that the capital of the newly-announced British and Netherlands India Bank has been fully subscribed, numerous applications having been received from Holland. The subscription list will close for London on Thursday next, and for the provinces and continent on Saturday next."—*Id.*

A large undertaking, being the sale of the Merchant Shipping Company (Limited) has been introduced through the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association (Limited) and the Credit Mobilier (Limited), by whom subscriptions will be received. The object is to acquire the celebrated shipping business founded by the late Mr. S. F. Somes, in conjunction with his brother, the late Mr. Joseph Somes, M.P., and since continued by Messrs. Somes Brothers, the present vendors. The fleet to be purchased comprises eighteen vessels now employed in the East India, China, and Australian trades, together with the freehold graving docks on the Thames at Poplar, and the plant. The business has been established between sixty and seventy years. The direction is highly respectable, and includes, besides the Messrs. Somes Brothers, two directors of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), one director of the Credit Mobilier (Limited), one director of the English and Scottish Marine Insurance Company (Limited), and several other influential names. The capital is 1,000,000*l.*, in 20,000 shares of 50*l.* each, with a first issue of 10,000 shares of which upwards of 5,000 have already been applied for.—*Ib.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(*For the fortnight ending 15th August.*)

Sub-Collectorate of Colaba.—From the weather reported this Collectorate it appears that the fall of rain had been favourable and the transplanting operations were completed. The crops were reported to be in a thriving state. Forty-two persons died from cholera in the village of Chinchotee near Alibagh, and nine persons in Belasee. In the town of Alibagh sixteen deaths occurred. Elsewhere the public health was good.

Some Europeans, we understand, have rented from Government a plot of vacant ground at [illegible], in the [illegible] estate, for the purpose of cultivation.

We understand that some correspondence is at present going on between the Bombay Government and the Rev. Mr. Gell, as to the Jail's getting the *Times of India* newspaper. The matter, it is stated, will shortly be referred to Sir C. Wood for his consideration.

The *Bombay Jam-i-Jamshed* states that a Parsee has embraced Christianity, and about a fortnight ago he was baptized at the American Mission Chapel.

Mr. F. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

In alluding to the results of the working of the open line on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mr. Taylor, in his Special Report, appears to look upon the revenue prospects as very promising. It may be called, he says, emphatically the Railroad of Bombay, Guzerat being the native country of Parsees as well as Guzerattees, who together represent the wealth of the Presidency town. It contains a population amounting to 380 per square mile, and produces a variety of exports of the highest commercial value. The revenue statement for the first half year of 1863 shows the results of a railway terminating at an unimportant station 120 miles distant from Bombay, and gives but a poor indication of the future traffic that may be expected when the line is connected with this city. The passenger traffic for the half year returned Rs. 2,284, and the goods traffic Rs. 1,521 per mile, while the working charges were Rs. 1,385, or 36 per cent. The net revenue for the half year amounted to Rs. 2,394 per mile open. To pay the guaranteed interest—of 5 per cent. upon a capital expenditure of 5½ millions sterling, the net annual return must amount to upwards of Rs. 9,000 per mile; or assuming the working charges to be 40 per cent. of the gross receipts, the total annual return should be something over Rs. 15,000; and, it is the opinion of Mr. Taylor, that there is nothing to prevent these receipts being received under good management, when the line is opened to Bombay and placed in a thoroughly efficient state. The 50,000 tons of cotton which Guzerat supplies to Bombay, if carried through an average distance of 216 miles, at 20 pies per ton per mile, the 4th class rate, would alone give a return of Rs. 3,500 per mile. Assuming that all other articles, comprising 10 to 15,000 tons of seeds and grain, together with the return traffic, to give as much again, and that the receipts from passengers were at least to equal those from goods, the required receipts would be reached. But the goods' traffic would admit of more definite calculation from the returns of the existing trade between the Guzerat port and Bombay. As regards passenger traffic, it will be seen that it amounts already to Rs. 2,248 per mile for the half year, or Rs. 4,500 per annum, and it is presumed that there can be little question of its being very largely developed when the extension is open to Bombay, provided proper rates of fare are established. The rate for third class passengers on this railway has been frequently changed within the last few years. During the first half of 1861 it was 3 pies per mile, and there was also a fourth class rate of 1½ pie. In the last half of that year, the two rates were consolidated into one of 2 pies per mile, which, in June 1862, was raised to 3 pies. This again at the instance of the Chairman of the Company, who was then in India, was raised experimentally for six months from January 1863, to 4 pies, and with the permission of Government that rate was maintained for the whole year. At the expiration of that time the Government, though entirely in favour of its reduction to a more reasonable standard, were unwilling to force on the Company the adoption of a lower fare and therefore allowed it to be levied for a further period of six months. Under the terms of the contract when the profits exceed 10 per cent. on the outlay, the surplus is to go to the benefit of the public. But the Government hold in the meanwhile a control over the rates and fares, both for the security of the Railway revenue and the protection of the public. The Home Government consider this control will be best exercised by fixing a maximum and then allowing the Company to determine its own rates. But, so far as the interests of the public are concerned, such a maximum is already provided for, in the limit placed on the profit of the Company by the contract; and, on the other hand, the Government cannot undertake to restrict the rates to so low a standard as to make the railway really accessible to the poorest classes in this country. Between these two extremes the only consideration which ought to determine the question is, what rate will bring the highest profit to the Company, a matter in which, under the guarantee system, the Government are at least as much interested as the Company. If this point were clearly understood, all imaginary clashing of interests would disappear, and the knowledge and experience of Government and its officers would prove of real value in the settlement of the question, instead of occasioning, as it is supposed, needless interference. The exact point in the scale of rates which is most profitable to the Company being doubtful, the balance should be given in favour of the public.

On the question of repayment of guaranteed interest on this and on the G. I. P. Railway, it is stated that the Baroda Railway, 309 miles long, was commenced in 1856 and supposing it is completed by the end of the present year, it will have occupied nine years in construction. The G. I. P. Railway, about 1,200 miles long, if completed in 1863 will have occupied eighteen years in construction, or double the time of the Baroda Railway for a line four times as long. This comparison however, is not considered a fair one, as the longer line necessarily occupies a relatively longer time. The prospects of this Railway being so favourable, it is important that effectual measures should be adopted to secure its efficient administration. Therefore so far as the management of the traffic department is concerned, the Special Commissioner, considers that the remarks made by him respecting the G. I. P. Railway to be equally applicable to this line. But the subject which presses for earnest consideration is the necessity of arresting, though at this late period, the unrestricted expenditure which is going on, eating daily into the capital outlay and destroying the prospects of a remunerative return. This, in the opinion of the Commissioner, cannot be accomplished either by stopping the necessary advances or by any mere form of accounts in the absence of properly prepared estimates, which has been the main source of the evil. What is now required is, that a line should be drawn between the past and the future, as has been done on the East Indian line, and a date fixed, after which, regular indents being provided for all the works remaining to be executed, future expenditure will be permitted and will be required to be regularly accounted for only under their respective sanctions. A stock of all stores remaining on that date being also taken: these, as well as all further additions to the stores should be kept under an advance head and accounted for and audited on their appropriation. No expenditure should be incurred after a given date, except upon proper estimates and sanctioned indents. A check should also be exercised over construction expenditure in the Chief Engineer's office. As regards the Store and Locomotive Departments, the well digested system of accounts on the G. I. P. Railway is recommended for adoption on this line. The appointment of an independent Auditor is recommended. The past expenditure must be now admitted to the capital account after examination and review by the Government officer in a liberal spirit. The audit of State arrears it is proposed should be treated separately by appointing a special Auditor who, acting in concert with an Auditor on the part of the Company, would bring up the whole of the arrears. The grand object for the future being to secure sound administration.

THE LATE CHINESE OUTRAGE AT ELEPHANTA.

(*From our own Reporter.*)

TANNA POLICE COURT.—*23rd August.*

(BEFORE W. BELL, ESQ., ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE.)

Third day.

The sixteen Chinese prisoners having been placed at the bar, the investigation into the charges preferred against them in respect to the recent outrage at Elephanta, which resulted in the murder of a Chinaman named Chow Affoo was resumed.

Mr. F. S. Hore appeared as before on behalf of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company.

The following statements were made by some of the prisoners in reply to interrogations put to them by the Magistrate.

Lao Affoo stated that "he wanted to assist Chow Affoo, but he had only ten men and his enemies were many. He was not at the Bunya's stores."

Wang Aloo stated that "the deceased had cheated their men of a hundred rupees last year, so they remembered it this year. So in these holidays they determined to kill him. He (prisoner) did not touch him. He was not at the Bunya's Stores. Three hundred men killed him—he did not."

Fong Assang stated that "he was not at Affoo's bungalow when there was any row, and he was not at the Bunya's stores."

Tin Alleen stated that "he was not at Affoo's bungalow when Chow Affoo was beaten, he was drunk at that time. He denied having thrown any stone at the deceased at the Bunya's store."

Ching Affoo (No. 5) stated that "he understood English and that the interpretation, now given, of the first deposition was correct."

On the prisoner being asked if they wished to ask the first witness any question, Ching Affoo (No. 5) of himself stated, "that there were holidays at the time, and after feasting and giving money to the Jos, they went on gambling and got up and beat the man. The man's name was Chow Affoo."

On the prisoners being asked if they had any questions to put to witness No. 3, Ching Affoo said of himself, "I told the Sahib, when he asked me who killed the man, that every one angry with the man, every one kill him, and if the police ask we will say every man killed him." This prisoner then added, that "Chow Affoo (the deceased) was a very good friend of his, but every man was angry with him, and beat him. He (prisoner) tried to help his friend and they beat him (prisoner) too. The Europeans made a mistake, when they said that he told them, that he and a few men wanted the deceased killed. He did not call out 'Talo' (beat) but called out 'Mote' (don't beat). The people would not allow him to bring water to wash the man. Four hundred men killed him. He did not know who did it."

Oong Affoo stated that "he was not in Affoo's bungalow when the deceased was killed, he was washing his clothes at the time, and was not at the Bunya's Stores."

John Briganza said:—I am an Assistant Apothecary employed by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company at Elephanta. I remember Wednesday the 17th August last. Between 3 and 4 o'clock of that day I was called by Mr. Smith to attend a wounded Chinaman. I found him lying outside the Chinamen's bungalows, covered with blood. Affoo (No. 5) who was standing by his bungalow was asked to get water, he said "No cando, all men want to kill him." Mr. Smith spoke to him, and Affoo turned and spoke to the Chinamen about him. Some of them then said "no cando, no cando." I got the wounded man removed, but when we got to the Bunya's Stores, on the road to the Hospital, there was a great noise, and a Chinaman shoved me away from the wounded man; three others came up and knocked down the wounded man and kicked him. The wounded man then crawled into the Bunya's Stores, and there I saw a number of Chinamen stone him: about more than 50 Chinamen stoned him. I went home because I was not allowed to stay: that was all I saw. I am not able to identify any of the prisoners. I had no opportunity to examine the wounds, there was such an uproar, I could not get near enough to examine the body.

In answer to Ching Affoo (No. 5) who asked a question:—I did not see Affoo bring water nor did I see him go to bring water.

Gregorio Romeres said:—I am a ganger at Elephanta. I belong to No. 2 gang. I remember Wednesday the 17th August last. I went to turn the men out to work at half past 1 o'clock, but they said "we no turn to." I went back home as it was no use staying there. Perhaps about 4 or 5 o'clock I heard a great noise and came out of my bungalow, and I saw about 40 Chinamen run down to the wounded man, who was being carried towards the Hospital, and close to the old Bunya's Stores, and knock him down. I tried to stop them but they stoned me away. The wounded man rolled into the store, when the Chinaman stoned him there. I saw the man die there. The Chinamen then went back to their bungalows, and some six men then carried the dead man, tied hands, feet, and tail to a bamboo, to some distance off. I followed and I saw them bury him. I can recognise prisoners No. 2, Wang Alloo, and No. 15, Chang Assyo, as having stoned the deceased, they and No. 15, Chang Akyong, helped to bury him.

Francisco Rozario said:—I am ganger at Elephanta. I belong to gang No. 2. About 4 or 5 o'clock last Wednesday I heard a great row, and went up, out of my bungalow saw Affoo standing by his window, and heard him calling out "Talo, Talo." A wounded man was being led to the Hospital, but when he had come close to the old Bunya's Stores a number of Chinamen rushed down on him, two were ahead of the rest, and shoving the doctor and gang aside, threw down the wounded man. One of them took up a stone and hit him on the back. He then crawled into the Stores, where he was stoned to death. I also followed when he was being carried to the grave. I can identify the following men in Court. No. 2, Wang Alloo, and No. 13, Chang Assyo, as the men who knocked the wounded man down. The latter of these threw the stone which hit the wounded man on the back, both of them stoned him inside the Stores. So also did No. 3, Fong Assang. I recollect seeing No. 12, Ching Ayoh, among the men who rushed down to the old Bunya's Store. No. 2 and 13 helped to carry the dead man to his grave. I point out No. 5 as Affoo.

George St. Antonio said.—I am a ganger at Elephanta, I belong to gang No. 1. I remember the row on the 17th August last at Elephanta. I saw the deceased stoned in the Bunya's Stores. He was quite dead. I followed him to the grave. I can perfectly identify No. 2, Wang Alloo, and No. 13, Chang Assyo, as two of the men who stoned the deceased and helped to carry the body to the grave.

Ching Ackim said:—I am interpreter of No. 2 gang at Elephanta. I remember the 17th August last. I lived in the same bungalow as Ching Affoo, No. 5. Chow Affoo, the deceased, came about 2 o'clock: he was brought by Ching Affoo (No. 5) to our bungalow. I was lying down smoking. About 40 Chinamen were in the room and a great number outside. All the men were talking friendly for about 40 or 50 minutes when the man I now point out, No. 3, Fong Assang, hit Chow Affoo on the head with a hammer, and then all men ran and beat and cut Chow Affoo. I don't know the cause of this attack. Of the men present in Court I can swear that No. 1, Low Affoo, No. 3 Fong Assang, No. 5, Ching Affoo, No. 8, Ching Alloo, No. 11, Leewa Chang, No. 14, Ching Affoo, were in the bungalow; and with others rushed to beat Chow Affoo. In the scuffle Chow Affoo crawled underneath the table. In a little while Ching Affoo, No. 5, got on the table, and kept on calling out "Talo, Talo," he meant "beat him, beat him." When Affoo, No. 5, was on the table, it was a broken one, he jumped up and down on it heavily, but I don't know whether the table touched Chow Affoo. About this time the Europeans came to the bungalow, the Chinamen turned them out. Then I heard the Chinamen in the bungalow, among themselves, say "let us take Chow Affoo out and kill him and cut him in pieces." They then pulled him outside the bungalow. I recognise No. 11, Leewa Chang, as one of the men who did it. I don't know what happened outside the house at the Bunya's Stores, as I was very much frightened, and I went inside my house and stayed there. Chow Affoo was a shoemaker, and finding a number of Chinese at Elephanta he used to bring rice, fish, &c. to sell to them. There was lately a feast and a Jos house erected at Elephanta. A part of the expenses of which were defrayed by Chow Affoo. The people promised to pay him back after the feast was over. The day after the feast and holiday Chow Affoo was killed.

On this statement being read over, deponent requested the Magistrate to alter it a little. He said "No. 14, Ching Affoo, was in the bungalow but did not attack Chow Affoo. He stayed by me. What was stated about their owing money for the feast was wrong, but they owed him money for dealings they had with him. I never borrowed money from Chow Affoo."

Wang Alyong said,—I am interpreter of No. 1 gang. I remember seeing Ching Affoo, No. 5, take Chow Affoo to his bungalow. I remained in my own bungalow. In about 20 minutes, hearing that many people were beating Chow Affoo, I went to Ching Affoo's bungalow. I there saw about 20 Chinamen beating Chow Affoo, one beating with a hammer and another beating with a black bottle and others with stones and pieces of wood. Of the men present in Court I can point out No. 1, Low Afoor, as present in the bungalow, but I did not see him do anything. No. 2, Wang Alloo, hit him with a stone. No. 3, Fong Assang, hit him with a hammer and a knife. No. 4, Tin Alleen, hit him with a piece of wood. No. 5, Ching Affoo, was urging on the men and threw a black bottle at Chow Affoo. No. 6, Oong Affoo was present and calling out "Talo, Talo." No. 9, Chang Assang, was outside with a stone in his hand. No. 11 Leewa Chang, forced the wounded man out of the bungalow by the pig-tail. No. 12, Ching Ayoh, struck him outside the bungalow with his hand. No. 13 was sitting on the table over the wounded man. No. 14, Chang Affoo, outside, did not see him do anything. No. 15, Chang Akyong, was outside with a stone in his hand. The others I did not notice. When the doctor and other men had got the wounded man as far as the old Bunya's Stores, Affoo, No. 5, called out to the men "don't let him go, kill him." On this a number of Chinamen ran down and prevented the wounded man being taken to the Hospital; they kept him at the Bunya's Stores and there stoned him. No. 2, Wang Alloo, No. 3, Fong Assang, and No. 7, Kang Agee, stopped the wounded man. No. 2, Wang Alloo, No. 7, Kang Agee, stoned him, and No. 3, Fong Assang, cut his throat, and hit him with a hammer. Chow Affoo used to sell things to the Chinamen in Elephanta. I was his partner, and know that the Chinamen owed us over Rs. 400. I believe that was the reason of Chow Affoo being killed.

On the prisoners being asked if they had any question to ask, Affoo (No. 5) said, "we all spent about Rs. 1,000 on our holiday, but Chow Affoo and witness cheat: so we all men angry and beat Chow Affoo, and Wang Alyong ran away."

Long Akyang said,—I am a coolie at Elephanta, I belong to gang No. 1. I heard a noise last Wednesday in Ching Affoo's (No. 5) bungalow. I went there and saw a number of men beating Chow Affoo. Ching Affoo (No. 5) beat him with a black bottle. No. 3, Fong Assang, beat him with a hammer and cut him with a knife. I then went outside and saw a number of men go inside to beat Chow Affoo. No. 11, Leewa Chang, beat him with a stick; No. 15, Chang Akyong, beat him with a stone; No. 2, Wang Alloo, was close by him with a stone. I was very much afraid so ran away, and did not see what happened in the Bunya's Stores. Chow Affoo sold merchandize to the Chinamen. He wanted to get paid for the things he had sold them, so they killed him.

Wang Achin said:—I am a coolie at Elephanta. I belong to gang No. 1. Last Wednesday No. 5, Ching Affoo, who has taken to keeping a shop at Elephanta, told Chow Affoo not to come again to sell things in the Island. They had a little talk and then No. 3, Fong Assang, knocked Chow Affoo down with a hammer, he also used a knife; all the men rushed on Chow Affoo. No. 1 Low Affoo, kept calling out "Talo, Talo." No. 2, Wang Alloo, struck him with a stone both inside and outside the house. No. 4, Tin Alleen, stoned him inside the bungalow. No. 5, Ching Affoo, struck him with a black bottle. No. 6, Oong Affoo, cried out "Talo, Talo." No. 8, Ching Alloo, and No. 9, Chang Assang, struck him with their hands inside the bungalow. No. 10, Chang Changhee, cried "Talo, Talo." No. 11, Leewa Chang, pulled him from under the table and struck him when outside with a piece of wood. No. 12, Ching Ayoh, cried "Talo, Talo." No. 13, Chang Assyo, was sitting on the table doing nothing. I helped to cary Chow Affoo to the hospital near the Bunya's Stores, the men came down, shoved us aside, and stoned Chow Affoo. No. 7, Kang Agee, was the man who shoved me aside. I saw him stone Chow Affoo. I recognise the bloody jacket in Court as Chow Affoo's.

No. 7, Kang Agee, when asked if he had any question to put to witness said, "witness and Wang Alyong and deceased were cheating, when Wang Achin struck Chow Affoo and then we all beat Chow Affoo."

Yong Kong said:—I am a cook at Elephanta. Last Wednesday I saw No. 11, Leewa Chang, drag Chow Affoo out of Ching Affoo's bungalow and hit him with a piece of wood. I saw No. 7, Kang Agee, prevent the men from taking the wounded man to hospital. I saw No. 3, Fong Assang, at the Bunya's Stores with a hammer and knife in his hand; also No. 2, Wang Alloo, and No. 4, Teen Alleen throw the last stones. After which Chow Affoo did not breathe.

Ching Affoo said:—I am a coolie at Elephanta. I belong to gang No. 1. On Wednesday last I was at Affoo's (No. 5) bungalow and after Affoo, No. 5, and Chow Affoo had had a little talk, No. 3, Fong Assang, struck Chow Affoo on the head with a hammer, and used his knife. No. 1, Low Affoo, No. 8, Ching Alloo, No. 9, Chang Assang, No. 10, Chang Changee, No. 12, Chang Ayoh, No. 13, Chang Assyo, No. 15, Chang Akyong, and No. 16, Loon Ayoo, kept calling out "Talo, Talo." No. 4, Tin Alleen, struck him with a piece of wood. No. 5, Ching Affoo, hit him with a black bottle. No. 11, Leewa Chang, pulled him outside from under the table and beat him with a stone. No. 7, Kang Agee, prevented his being taken to the hospital. He, with No. 2, Wang Alloo, stoned him with big stones at the Bunya's Stores.

The evidence for the prosecution having closed, the Court, at 6 P. M., adjourned until Wednesday morning (the 24th instant) when it was understood that the whole of the prisoners would be committed for trial on the charges preferred against them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HIS RIVIRENCE WRONG AGIN.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The Rev. Mr. Gell in a recent editorial has taken credit for a considerable amount of discernment in discovering "as a simple act of justice" that a wonderful reformation had been brought about in the Bombay Post Office by the present Post Master, Mr. Garrett.

The public will, however, be able to estimate the exact value of the kind of enquiry His Reverence makes upon matters of which he pretends to speak authoritatively and the kind of disingenuous information supplied to him, when it is made known as it ought to be, that the whole of the internal arrangements of the Bombay Post Office so applauded were executed by Mr. Garrett's predecessor, Mr. Beauvais, under the personal direction and supervision of the Post Master General before Mr. Garrett had touched the shores of India and when he was "cooling himself" in England.

Mr. Garrett's system of sorting has been long exploded, not having been found to answer in Calcutta, Bombay, or elsewhere on account of the very confusion it created.

In a matter of this kind, one is prompted to ask who are the best Judges, the subordinate or superior: the professional officers of the Department or the outside clergy; or of what value His Reverence opinion is at all in such a matter whatever it may be as to Gothic architecture.

One thing is patent to the whole community, that with these additional appliances Mr. Garrett ought to be able to give the public their letters quicker, which he does not do; that notwithstanding all the loud talk about small establishment, Mr. Garrett's predecessor worked the Bombay Post Office with the same without the help of the appliances which were only completed just as he left and did not subject his office and his department to remonstrances from the Chamber of Commerce about favouritism exercised *inside* his office, and which the Post Master attributes to the want of a van *outside*.

CLOVEN FOOT.

Bombay, 24th August.

THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—On perusing your issue of this day's date, I find, under the head of "Grievance," in your correspondence column, a letter from the chief officer of a vessel in harbour signing himself "T. W. T.," in which he bitterly complains of the non-delivery of his letters sooner than the 18th, although they had arrived by the mail of the 10th instant. He has no doubt ample cause for complaint, but much more poor me, who have but just received one, some or rather brought, by the same mail. A belted Knight of Dr. Impey's came afloat with it, although on personally making enquiries for one or more of these at the Post Office on two different occasions after the arrival of the said mail I was told there were none. This is not my only grievance, as but the day previous I received an inland letter four days after it had been posted at Poona.

Blame seems to be attached to the P. and O. for the untimely landing of the English mails, and to lighten this their burden; but I should like to be informed, whether any accident had happened to the daily trains from Poona to this between the 15th and 19th instant, so as to detain any one of them for four days, as in the absence of such in the latter instance it will be quite evident that the Post Office and not the P. and O. authorities are to blame.

It is high time these irregularities were put a stop to, and the sooner the postal authorities make themselves conversant with the song "Good News from Home," why! I say the better; for with the least spark of humanity (if any) in them they would cause the immediate delivery of all letters, which may be easily effected through the agency of their numerous myrmidons. I do indeed pity the poor wretch whose hours are numbered and who expects his reprieve through the Bombay postal authorities. God help him, I say, for the Post Master it seems cannot.

This is *not* intended to *hit* when *down*.

20th August. SLEDGE HAMMER.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, "T." complains in this day's issue of an attempt having been recently made to admit two Hindoo orphans into the Indo-British Institution.

"T." seems to have been misled by a mistake in the *Times of India's* report of Mr. Kirk's proceedings in the matter of certain orphans whom the medical authorities of the Sir J. J. Hospital requested him to take charge of.

I believe the *Times of India* was in error in stating that Mr. Kirk contemplated even the temporary admission of those orphans into the Indo-British Institution. No admission, however temporary, can take place without the Committee's sanction; or at least not without sanction, on behalf of the Committee, by myself, the Secretary and Superintendent of the Institution, and I have never even received from Mr. Kirk any intimation of a wish to place the Hindoo orphans in the Institution.

I take this opportunity of assuring "T.," as well as other supporters of the Institution, that the Committee is distinctly opposed to the admission of natives; and that, precisely for the reason mentioned in "T.'s" letter, viz.; that natives would be "unnatived" both as to food and dress. In times past there have been some few exceptional instances of Native Christian children being admitted into the I. B. Institution: but the Committee have but just lately refused admission to a Native Christian child, notwithstanding very special claims, for the reason above mentioned.—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully, C. D. DU PORT.

24th August.

THE CHINESE WAR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is with considerable concern that I have lately read in your contemporary's columns a suggestion from "Tom Cringle," to import Chinese coolies from Singapore to the land for employment in the land reclamation works now progressing here. This really frightful idea has originated in the brain of a man who should have no cause to wish the extirpation of his race on these shores, and it is truly unaccountable that one whose name is in our mouths "familiar as household words" should desire that we should at once be plunged into a war more terrible than ever has been known in British India. When we reflect what two or three hundreds, brought here by Nicol, have done, what would be the result if there were to be a thousand cases living on the island? Already the entire body of the police are shaking in their shoes, and Malabar Hill has all but been blown into the ocean by them. If we had another thousand Chinese here, they would take Bombay in all probability, and, not content with that, march on to Poona and take the Governor himself. Oh! "Cringle," is it for such a return we have read your epistolaries these many years and ranked you upon the land as a "Tom Diddler" is ranked on the sea? Is it for such as this last cruel cut that we have loved you as we have? Or is it that you think that we are brave in Bombay as when we had your mighty voice to rouse us to arms while wrong was being done? If so, return dear "Tom" once more to us and release us from those fears which are hourly gaining a mastery over us. Already the Island of Bombay is in danger, murders are of daily occurrence amongst the Chinese, and even the Europeans are beginning to prepare for a siege. But the other day the Elphinstone Bunder was blockaded by these murderers, and even while I am writing I know not what may be taking place. Mr. S——, one of Nicol's managers, is not expected to live from a fright given him in one of these demonstrations of the Celestials, and the authorities have as yet scarcely arrested as many criminals from amongst them as there have been murders. The executive, however, have armed two Europeans to turn the tide of the Chinese successes. Two! instead of two thousand at least, which it ought to have have been, for these Chinese not to "go the whole hog or none."

Pray, Mr. Editor, let these disclosures reach the "Great Tom" at Singapore, and beg him to get his Chinese work to do any where but at this place. I have just heard that coolies are wanted at the Andamans, and there is every probability that the Chinese coolies here also will be shortly shipped for that place, for which region they are particularly adapted. "Shade of Upna," grant it may be true.

JEAMES.

Upna Cottage, near Bombay, 24th August, 1864

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As I perceive that an edict has gone forth that the appointment of European Inspectors in the Scavenging Department has proved a failure, I would beg permission to intrude a few remarks upon the subject, and I feel assured that you will lend your valuable aid in correcting an impression, which would otherwise reflect most unjustly upon a portion of the European community, already too much oppressed in this country.

With regard, therefore, to the disappointment which it is said that the Municipal Commission has experienced from the services of these Inspectors, even admitting it to be true, there is no one to blame in the matter but the Commissioners themselves in their selection of the candidates who presented themselves for these appointments. Had the Commissioners studied the qualifications of those to whom the appointments were given, it is possible that they would have discovered that the trial would have proved a great success instead of the failure they have now to deplore. Who could expect that letters of recommendation alone would qualify a man to superintend scavenging, and that the highest of the inspectorships would be conferred upon a man who had only recently arrived in India, and who could not speak a word of the language? Yet such was the case, and it was found necessary to add Rs. 25 per mensem to his salary, in order that he might engage a moonshee to teach him. In the appointment of the ten other Inspectors there is little doubt that an equal amount of discretion has been displayed. I cannot answer for the whole of them myself, but it has been said by those who know the sort of men who would have been fit for the work that the choice of the Commissioners had fallen upon such as knew nothing about it. One, I know, is a most gentlemanly fellow and quite fit for a drawing room, but perhaps a little too fond of good cheer; I should imagine, too, that this macadam job would not be compatible with his feelings but rather more fitted for a bricklayer, mason, or a man who had been working under the railway contractors up-country, plenty of whom might have been had for the asking with character and qualifications to boot. Another thing too has been done at the going off in appointing the Inspectors which is scarcely fair. They were led to believe that it was only a temporary job and to last three months. The *Saturday Review* of the other day made the following remark upon another matter, which is very applicable to the present; "when a servant is under warning, we all know the unsatisfactory character of the relations which subsist in the household." The employés here fancied that the end of this month would terminate their engagement, and grew indifferent, perhaps, to a proper discharge of their duties. This is certainly not right, but getting the *sack*, whether or not, is unpleasant, and with the uneducated often drives him to do what he otherwise would not. Another thing is, that, had the Inspectors been the best men to be found, they would have met with every possible obstacle which native ingenuity could invent to thwart them. The muccadum of each gang has his own peculiar views as well as the Municipal Authorities as to European surveillance. He either wishes to have the appointment himself or to get some one he knows put into it, and the office of the Commissioners is surrounded by natives who poison the very atmosphere by their lying and cunning in thrusting themselves into place. This system is not only confined to this office: in every office in Bombay it is the same, and too much encouragement is given to the natives by the Europeans themselves who have appointments to confer. If the Commissioners would take my advice they would not be satisfied that the trial they have made of European Overseers is yet a failure. Let them prefer their own countrymen whose honesty at least is preferable to that of the native, and let them select men who can give orders to natives in their own language, and if the present Inspectors are not qualified for their appointments, replace them with those who are.

In my own profession I have met with many natives, but I have never found them possessing that superiority which would entitle them to take the place of Europeans. I have known, however, some of them rather the other way, and although servile to the last degree to their masters and diligent while in their sight quite the other way behind their backs; and with regard to work I consider it takes half a dozen watched natives to equal one unwatched.

EUROPEAN.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the Times of India.

SIR,—As your article in the *Times* of Monday, the 22nd instant, is calculated to injure me in my business by the insinuations conveyed that there is some private understanding between the Post Master General and myself, and that it is to my establishment the delay in the issue of the mail on the 24th June is due, I think it right, pending any further proceedings I may be advised to take, to give both assertions an emphatic denial and to characterize them as untrue and as wilful misstatements.

I can only say that had the Post Master General's order for the check over the repairs to the Postal vehicles been carried out by the Post Master, I should not have been subjected as I have been to my bills being returned by the Post Master General's order several times on that account.

In regard to the mail being delayed on account of the non-arrival of the mail van, I deny that it is due in any way to me, Mr. Garrett having two other vans to use, viz., a box van and van No. 2. The box van could easily have been substituted for the van in my yard. On most occasions on the arrival of the Overland Mail only two vans are used. This was the case with the mail previous, and also with the one following that of the 24th June.

The van sent for repairs was taken in hand immediately on receipt and was ready on 22nd June, and when the Post Office Inspector called on the forenoon of 23rd June, as he said by order of Mr. Garrett to see if the van was ready, he was told that it was so, and word was sent to Mr. Garrett by the Inspector that it would be given upon the duplicate order being furnished me, as a voucher to be kept for work done, which had been disputed once before. There was ample time for the Inspector to return with the order required, and take the van away the same afternoon; but the duplicate order was not sent, which could have been done by Mr. Garrett putting his initials to the order printed by order of the Post Master General. I maintain that it was the Post Master's obvious duty to the public to have complied with my simple request, and release his van if he was so much in want of it, as he is now endeavouring to make out to the public and yourself, and to report me afterwards for any neglect of mine.

On the Superintendent of the Post Office informing me about 7 A. M. on the 24th June that the mail was signalled, I immediately ordered the delivery of the van, but the Superintendent came without a horse, which did not arrive until past 7, and I beg to say I do not hold myself in any way responsible for such manifest neglect of the public interest on the part of Mr. Garrett or his subordinates.

To charge me with obstructing him in this matter I regard as pure malice.—I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

Bombay, 24th August. A. B. COLLETT.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 24TH.

Hallen, Veterinary Surgeon, on leave, from Poona.
Keatinge, Major R. H., v.c., Staff Corps, on duty, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 24TH.

Wharton, Lieutenant, 97th Foot, on medical certificate, to England.
Newport, Lieutenant C. P., 10th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Gardiner, Lieutenant, 8th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Keatinge, Major, R. H., v.c., Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDER.—AUGUST 24TH.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL MURRAY, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The undermentioned officer has obtained privilege leave of absence:—

Assistant Surgeon Don, 28th Foot, from 26th to 31st August, to Proceed to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 23rd Aug.

The undermentioned officers having passed the prescribed examination are confirmed in their respective appointments:—

Major R. J. Edgerley, as Second in Command 5th Regiment N. L. I.

Captain G. L. Thomson, as Wing Officer 26th Regiment, and will continue to officiate as Second in Command.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
24	Augusta	Nylen	Stockholm April 21.
	Benares (s)	Collett	Suez Aug 12.
	Cresswell	Archeser	Rangoon June 4.

DEPARTURES.

AUG.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
24	Malta (s)	Gribble	Aden and Suez.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McLachlan	Surat.
	Bombay Merchant	Nacoda	Penang & Singapore.
	Alladin	Tinmouth	Calcutta.
	Sheraz	Nacoda	Muscat.
	Romania	Cruickshank	Calcutta.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, for China, began to load yesterday.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	22s. 0d. to 25s. 0d. p. t.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. p. t.
London	Cotton	None offering.
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. p.
To China		Nothing doing.
To Hull		Nothing doing.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—August 15, *Versac*, Noel, from Kurrachee 20th July, *Earl of Dalhousie*, Campbell, from Bombay 3rd August, *Helen Douglas*, Newland, from Liverpool 25th April, *Arnold*, Berthier, (date and port not mentioned); *Diamond*, Lang, from Bombay 16th June, *Defiance*, Symons, from Bombay 3rd August, *Bella Maria*, Irvine, from Bombay 2nd July, *Sparkler*, McLachlan from Bombay 30th July, *City of Ningpo*, Brown, from London 29th April, *Ellen Stuart*, Lyons, from Bombay 28th July; *Ceylon*, ——, from Colombo 4th August; *India*, *Bussorah Merchant*, *Royal Oak*, *Erance*, *Moores Fort*, *Henry Fernie*, *Duleep Sing*, *Azemia*, *Lincelles*, and *Ouangondy*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 13, Screw Steamer *Orissa*, Lewis, from Calcutta and Northern Ports; 15, Ship *Dumphaite Castle*, W. Fleck, from London 27th April; H. M. Steamer *Arracan*, Barrow, from Moulmain 28th July and Rangoon 5th August; French Steamer *Clan Alpine*, from Galle and Pondicherry; French Barque *Selin*, from Bimlipatam; 16, Ship *Queen of the East*, E. Ankers, from Sydney New South Wales, 30th June.

DEPARTURES.—August 15, Barque *Amberwitch*, A. McLeod, to Liverpool; H. M. Steamer *Vigilant*, to Trincomallee: 15, French Steamer *Clan Alpine*, T. E. Crockett to Calcutta; 16, Barque *Donna Anna*, G. Newill, to Penang and Singapore; S. S. *Orissa*, Lewis, to Calcutta, via Northern Ports; Barque *Fairlie*, J. Stephens, to London, via Tuticorin; Ship *Ally*, Ayles, to Calcutta; Ship *John Vanner*, Moore, to Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 3/8d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 7/16d. to ½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 5/8d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	13 pr. ct.	[illegible] per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	[illegible] per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn	170	......	[illegible] per cent. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	65 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	220 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	......	7 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	......	2 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	6½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	15 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	75 per cent. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 per cent. pm.
China Bank	25	......	17
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	140 per cent. pm. [nml.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	......	9 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	44 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	50	......	10 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	......	6½ per cent. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 12,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,600 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 67,000 per share. pm.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600	......	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 1,700 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450	......	Par. Nominal.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[discount] Rs. 10 per cent.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 6 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANYS.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 150 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co	850	......	Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 575 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 700 [nml.]
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 325 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 20,000 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 60,000 pm. per whole share.
House and Land Investment Company	900	......	Par.
Bombay Contract and Building Company	150	......	Par.
Bonded Warehouse	900	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Iron Ship Company	1,000	......	600 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 100 pm.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 250 pm. nml.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 800 pm.
Treacher & Co (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	Rs. 700 prem.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	4 per cent. dis. nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	5 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	30	......	Par.
Khandeish Farming Co.	400	......	9 per cent [nml. pr.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	......	2 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	8½
Loan 1835-36	9[illegible]
Loan 1842-43	9[illegible]
Loan 1854-55	9[illegible]
New Five per Cent. Loan	102
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	10-2
Spanish Dollars	210
Carolus	230
Mexican Dollars	230
German Crowns	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	222
Bar Silver	106-2
Gold Leaf	16-5

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT, 24th August 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per Candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready)	Rs. 625 to 636
New Dhollera, (ready)	625 to 650
New Bhownuggur, (ready)	630
New Oomrawuttee	605 to 610
New Dharwar Sawgeed	700 to 707
New Deccan and Nuggur	560 to 570
New [illegible]	539 to 548
New Khandeish	535 to 545
New Poratchee	600 to 605
New Acclimatized	620 to 625
New Mangalore	530
New Hinghunghat	635 to 650
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs 1,525.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Shandesh, at Rs. 6-10 to 6-11 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	6-14 to 7.
Gingelly mixed, (Black and White	29 to 32. 36 to 38.
Niger	27 to 28. Nominal.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.
RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "
For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum, Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.
The Current rates of Exchange are:—
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0⅜d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH. WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. AHLERS, Esq. Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500 nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, and unless otherwise specially arranged.
Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "
Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ¼ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank on application by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 15th August 1864

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED —Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Board of Directors.
A. C. GUMPERT Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.
Auditors.
WM. NIXON, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. do. ... 2s. 0¼d. "
Demand ... 2s. "
Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand.
REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 5 " "
12 " " 8 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By [illegible] of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—Established [illegible].—Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 3 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.
The current rates on London are:—
6 months' sight ... 2s. 0¾d. per rupee.
4 " ... 2s. 0½d. "
3 " ... 2s. 0½d. "
2 " ... 2s. 0¼d. "
1 " ... 2s. 0⅛d. "
On Demand ... 2s. "
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
REMITTANCE.
Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.
All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India, or order.
COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ... ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody ... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
Bombay, 5th August 1864. ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
PHURBHUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 " " 4 do. do.
Do. 6 " " 5 do. do.
Do. 12 " " 7 do. do.
ADVANCES.
The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager. W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)
ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અને ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)
दि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन ऍंड चाइना बँक (लीमीटेड.)
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.
With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)
PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., Chief Manager (temporarily absent in Europe.)
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman and Consulting Director, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq. (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., *ex-officio.*
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.
DEPOSITS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 3 per cent.
3 " ... 4 "
6 " ... 5½ "
12 " ... 7 "
COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.
Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Accumulated Fund £2,233,927-17-7.
THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premium.
Pucka-built and tiled bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th June 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A. D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON:
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy-Governor.
Directors.
Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
Edwin Gower, Esq.
Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Ord, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
David Powell, Esq.
Alexander Trotter, Esq.
William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*
THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—
Bombay ... Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Madras ... Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta ... Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hong-Kong ... Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai ... Messrs. DENT & Co.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies in the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
5th March 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.
WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Shirtings Madapollams, Longcloths, Jaconets, T. Cloths, &c. &c.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A quantity of English-bottled Pale Ale, Bass's Bottled by J. J. Stone & Co.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced [illegible].
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 25th August 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, [illegible].
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
800 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
1000 " " Jaconets.
700 " " Madapollams.
500 " " T. Cloths.
A few Bales Twist.
A Case of Wire Gauze Meat Safes.
2 Cases Cotton Umbrellas.
2 " Flannel.
An Invoice of English-made Mahogany Chest of Drawers, with and without Marble Slabs.
Also Dressing and Hanging Glasses.
100 Bags Nutmegs.
On account and at the risk of Pajee Syed Bakher Sindee bin Hajee Syed Mehedee, the Mortgagor, by order of Edulje Byramjee Cowasjee, the Mortgagee, the following very valuable Jewellery, viz.—
2 Ruby Ornaments.
2 Emerald do.
A Pair do. Earings.
On account of the concerned.
A very richly Chased and Engraved China-made Jewel Box of the Size of a Palanquin Box.
On account and risk of Mancherjee Laronjee, [illegible] large and 25 small Cases Glass [illegible].
FOR PRIVATE SALE.
An airy and Commodious pucka-built Bungalow situate in the Neutral Lines at Poona, with a well stocked flower Garden commanding an excellent view of Parbuttee and the Western Hills, admeasuring about 3600 square yards, now in occupation for Rupees [illegible] for 5 months from June to October. For further particulars and inspection of Plans apply to the undersigned.
Bombay, 25th August 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.
On account of Messrs. T. G. Briggs & Co, [illegible] Mortgagees.—
J B | 7 8. 2 Cases Muslins.
J B & Co. | 137. 1 " Pelerines, Leggings, and Caps.
1 " Jewellery.
P x P 1 " Taffetas.
J B | 11. 1 " Silk Scarves.
ALSO,
One Share in the Seventh Bombay Landed Society on the Life of Col. John Pottinger.
AT 1 P. M.
A serviceable Dennet with a powerful Grey Arab Horse, goes in Brougham or Buggy, and superior English Phaeton Mounted Harness complete.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF SEEDS, GRAIN, AND SUNDRIES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES BUNDER TERMINUS.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Bore Bunder Terminus:—
A quantity of Grain, Seeds, and sundries.

SALE OF 100 SHARES IN THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).
On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at [illegible], Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Ardaseer [illegible] and at the risk of the first purchaser, [illegible] Deolubdass:—
100 Shares in the Financial Association of India and China (Limited).

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MASTER MARINERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND OTHERS.
(*Sale Continued.*)
An extensive Public Auction Sale of Government valuable new MARINE STORES, at the Marine Storekeeper's Office, in the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.
On MONDAY next the 29th, on TUESDAY [illegible] the 30th, and on WEDNESDAY next the 31st instant, and on FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 P. M., [illegible]. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction at the Marine Storekeeper's Office at the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, a large and extensive quantity of valuable new Marine Stores, comprising Cast Iron [illegible], Iron Bolts and Nuts from 1½ by ½ to 6 [illegible], Iron Casting, Iron Cable-Chains from ¾ to [illegible] 80 to 212 fathoms, Square Iron from [illegible], Flat Iron from ¾ by ¾ to 6 by 4 in., Cold Iron, [illegible], Iron Deck Nails 7 in., [illegible] to 12 in., Copper, Boat, Deck, and [illegible] Nails from ¾ to 7 in., Brass and Copper [illegible] to ¾ in., Iron Plates from 3 ft. by 2 ft. [illegible] 18 ft. by 7 ft. by [illegible] in., Copper Boat, [illegible] Pipes, from 1½ to 4 in., Iron and Lead [illegible] from 1 to 3 in., by [illegible] to 12 by [illegible] in., Coils of Europe [illegible], Hawserlaid, Bolt, and Cable Rope from [illegible] to 12 in., [illegible] rope Tarred Rope of sizes, White Europe and [illegible] Coir Rope from 2½ to 10 in., 12 new [illegible] Shackles for Anchors, Chain Cables and [illegible], Europe Bushed Sheaves, Malleable Iron ditto, Brass Sheets 1-32 to 1-16th in., Round, Square, [illegible], Chain Cable, Swivels of sizes, Europe [illegible], Iron Commons, Galvanized, and Wetted [illegible] sizes, Block Tin, Brass Washers, ½ to 2 in., [illegible] of sizes, 6 Downton's Patent Water Closets, [illegible] cwt. Zinc, 6 Artificial Horizons, 151 Books of various descriptions, 3 Marine Barometers, 4 Barometers with [illegible], Ship's Prismatic, Azimuth and Stand Compasses, Measuring Chains, Camera Obscura, Hydrometer, [illegible], Paced Brass Levels, Sextants, Sympiesometer, Theodolite and Stand, &c., &c.

AN UNRESERVED PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF HANDSOME ENGLISH SOLID MAHOGANY AND WALNUT WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GENUINE "TUCKER'S" FIRST CLASS ARGAND CHANDELIERS AND LAMPS, MAGNIFICENT PIER GLASSES, VERY RICH VELVET PILE CARPETS, FIRST-RATE MUSICAL BOXES, ELEGANTLY DESIGNED BRONZE GARDEN FURNITURE, VALUABLE CARRIAGES, SUPERIOR HARNESS, CHOICE WINES, &c. &c., AT LOCKESLEY HALL, BYCULLA.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th, and To-morrow, FRIDAY the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by F. ROWLAND, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at "Lockesley Hall," Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, all the very valuable and extensive consignments of handsome English Solid Mahogany and Walnutwood Household Furniture, Genuine "Tucker's" First Class Argand Chandeliers and Lamps, Magnificent Pier Glasses, very rich Velvet Pile Carpets, First-rate Musical Boxes, Elegantly designed Bronze Garden Furniture, Choice Wines, Fireproof Safes, &c. &c., just landed ex ships *Euritta*, *Defiance*, *Tartar*, *Sir Charles Napier*, *Dhuleep Singh*, *Canada*, *Belle*, *Kensington*, *Gertrude*, *Thunderbolt*, *Daphne*, *Saxon*, *Prince*, *Yara* and others. The same comprises Dining and Drawing room Furniture in Solid Mahogany and Walnutwood, such as Circular, Octagon, Wine and [illegible] Tables, Setties, Couches covered with rich blue, yellow and crimson Damask and Morocco Leather and Springs, Easy, Lounging, Reclining, and Drawing Room Chairs covered with rich blue, yellow and crimson Damask and Morocco Leather to match, Whatnots, Library Tables, Ladies and Gentlemen's Drawing Room Writing [illegible], with Plate Glass Mirror Backs, [illegible] Dinner Waggons, Magnificent Solid Mahogany Library Book Cases, Almirahs, Wardrobe, Gown and Chamber [illegible] Tables with fixed Toilet Glasses, [illegible] furniture, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, [illegible] Buhlwood Show Cases handsomely mounted in Brass, with Plate Glass fronts and sides, Iron [illegible] Bedsteads, Teapoys, and sets of Tea [illegible] designed Bronze Garden Balcony [illegible], Couches, Tables, Teapoys, Chairs, Tables, [illegible] and Flower Pots on Pillars and Pedestals, [illegible] Syringes and Pails, Ladies' Garden Tools, [illegible] Genuine "Tucker's" Argand Chandeliers and Lamps comprising 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 12 light [illegible] Argand Lamps with drops and Diaphanous Reflectors, the latest improvement, 6 massive Gilt, 3 light [illegible] Argand Chandeliers, single and double lights, [illegible] Lamps with drops, Musical boxes, [illegible] Table Covers and Sofa Rugs, large [illegible] 20 feet, Griffith's Patent Fireproof Safes, [illegible] Locks and Keys, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and [illegible] Shoes and Slippers, spare Marble Slabs, sets of Japanned Hip and Travelling Baths, Stable [illegible], Furniture Chintz, India Rubber Air Beds and Pillows, [illegible] bellows, a small consignment of superior [illegible], choice Brandy, Eau de Cologne, Lavender, [illegible] Toilet Vinegar, &c., &c.
Also at 1 P. M. To-morrow, Friday, the 26th instant, just landed ex *Sona Melkanh*.
A Hood Park Phaeton with Shafts and lamps.
A Miniature Brougham with Shafts, [illegible] lamps, and Wings.
A Revolver Gun in case by T. Murcott.
A case of fancy Buggy Rugs.
Catalogues are published and the Property is now on view.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th August 1864.

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